

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 264.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

ECLECTIC REVIEW.

A NEW SERIES of the "ECLECTIC REVIEW," will be commenced on JANUARY 1, 1851, under the joint editorship of

Dr. Thomas Price,

AND

The Rev. Dr. Stowell,

PRESIDENT OF CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The price of the Review will be reduced to One Shilling and Sixpence. The size will be undiminished.

No pairs will be spared by the Editors to render the Review worthy of the great names associated with its past history, and the yet greater principles with which it is identified. The best literary aid has been secured. No deterioration of quality will result from the reduction of price. What the Review has been in principle, it will continue to be; as a literary organ, its contents will be more varied, of a higher order, and of more general and commanding interest.

London: WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by several influential and earnest friends of our valuable Institution to allow my name to stand as a Candidate for the office of a Director—after much consideration I have consented, upon the distinct understanding that I will not (beyond the simple announcement of my intention) spend one shilling to secure my election, however highly I should appreciate such an honourable distinction; believing, as I do, that it is the sacred duty of all real friends to the permanent prosperity and economy of the National Provident Institution, to put an end for ever to that pernicious system of bribery and corruption.

Should I be fortunate enough to obtain your confidence and support, which I most respectfully solicit, it will ever be my determination earnestly to oppose as heretofore, all direct or indirect influence of the Board of Directors, in the free choice and election of the best men, to manage our affairs.

Because our Institution has prospered, I feel the deeper anxiety that no body of men should be permitted to strike a blow at one of our best privileges, viz., the controlling power vested in the great body of the assured, to which I mainly attribute its great success; if elected, my best energies shall be devoted to the interests of the Society. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN THWAITE.

61 and 62, High-street,
Southwark.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—As by our Third Rule, two of our Directors must retire every year by rotation, it has fallen to my turn to place my seat at your disposal on the forthcoming annual meeting, and I venture to offer myself for re-election.

Should you replace me in the position I now have the honour to occupy, it will be my endeavour to merit your support, by continuing my unremitting attention to promote the best interests of our valuable Institution.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

ROBERT MAJOR HOLBORN.

Mincing-lane,
November 1850.
The ELECTION will be by ballot, 1 to 4 o'clock, at the LONDON TAVERN, on Monday, December 16.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

(Removed from the City-road.)

Under the Patronage of the QUEEN.

A GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, this 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1850, for the Election of Twenty Children into the School, and for other business. At the close of the Ballot the following were declared to be the successful Candidates:—

1. Harriet Toy	7,298	11. David Frost Jones ..	7,083
2. Lta Goodhugh Bell- ringer	6,922	12. J. Ed. Woolcombe ..	7,068
3. Mary Ann Hunter ..	5,993	13. John Leeson	7,062
4. Mary Fran. L. Burn ..	5,992	14. Robert Davis	7,013
5. Emily Risley	5,940	15. Samuel Hammond ..	6,977
6. Eliza Waldron	4,128	16. Henry Card	6,847
7. Edward Plant Swain ..	7,682	17. William Howard	6,595
8. Robert Alfred Dunn ..	7,572	18. William Hornby	6,592
9. Wm. Henry London ..	7,182	19. Henry Anglish	6,542
10. Jas. Harlow Cridland ..	7,155	20. Henry Boardman ..	6,291

Resolved,—That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to John Remington Mills, Esq., the President, for his impartial conduct in the Chair this day; and to Thomas M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer, who succeeded him, as well as to the scrutineers, for their attention in taking the Ballot.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec'y.

The next Election will take place in April. Forms of application and all particulars may be obtained at the Office, where contributions will be thankfully received.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

For Orphans under Eight years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY NEXT. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from ten till four. Subscriptions most thankful received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Hon. Secs.

THOS. W. AVELING,

JOHN HENRY CUNNER, Secretary.

Life Subscribers, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. The votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.

Office, 32, Poultry.

THE

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the First of January, 1851, will be published, in Sixty-four pages, Octavo, price Sixpence,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE

MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. G. B. BUBIER, Cambridge.
" G. W. CONDER, Leeds.
" F. A. CON, D.D., LL.D., Hackney.
" B. H. COOPER, West Bromwich.
" Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Christchurch.
" Rev. W. FORSTER, Kentish Town.
Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, Blackheath.
Rev. GEO. GILFILLAN, Dundee.
" A. HANNAY, Dundee.

Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.
" DANIEL KATTERNS, Hackney.
Dr. LANKESTER, London.
Rev. W. LEASK, Kennington.
" SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq.
H. R. ST. JOHN, Esq., London.
Rev. DAVID THOMAS, Stockwell.
B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., London.

And others, whom the Proprietor cannot at present announce.

The announcement of a New Monthly Religious Periodical will be deemed by the public to require a few words in explanation of the object proposed to be accomplished by it. There are already in the field several Religious Magazines—why add another to their number?

The proper answer to such an inquiry will, it is thought, be best furnished by describing the sphere which the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" is intended to fill, and the distinctive character which it will aspire to exhibit and sustain. For a long time past, the want has been felt, especially by the more advanced section of the Nonconformist body, of a magazine, which, firmly based upon those essential religious truths which are designated Evangelical, should combine, with a liberal discussion of them, higher literary merits than have usually been thought requisite to satisfy the taste of the public. An organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—directed, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention, and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication—is unquestionably much needed, as it is, to all appearance, greatly desired by the religious world in the present day. Such an organ it would perhaps be premature to promise that the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will be; but neither expense nor labour will be spared to make it such.

To the movement now in active progress for effecting an entire separation of the Church from the State, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will render its hearty aid, by steadily discussing, elucidating, and commending the leading principles of Nonconformity—by enforcing the duties, which arise out of the recognition of those principles—and by recording such information on what is being done to diffuse the knowledge of them as may be judged most interesting to those of its readers who desire the speedy emancipation of Christianity from the corrupting and controlling influences of the civil magistrate. Such Political subjects as it may discuss, and such Social and Economical questions as it may be deemed expedient to treat of in its pages, it will discuss freely, but without bitterness, on religious grounds, and with a religious spirit.

A List of Ministerial Removals, Settlements, Calls, &c., will be given in each number; together with such Ecclesiastical and Religious intelligence as may be considered to possess a general interest to the Christian world.

To vary and enliven the contents of the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR," and thus adapt it to the requirements of the intelligent family circle, it will contain Correspondence from abroad relating to the spread of Religion, and giving authentic information on Ecclesiastical and Social topics—interesting Biographies—Sketches of Character—Researches of Travellers—Moral Lessons—and reviews of the current Literature of the day.

For purposes of Information, and convenience of Reference, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will also contain a list of all the most important works in Religious and General Literature published in each month, with the number of volumes and price of each work attached.

A distinct department will be devoted to Youth; and all the details of the Magazine will be carefully adjusted with a view to meet the wants and the taste of Christian households.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

To whom all Communications for the Editor should be addressed.

On the 1st December, price Two pence; or by post for three stamps.

THE ALMANACK FOR THE TIMES.

Beautifully printed in colours. Contents:—The usual tables and information; Anniversaries, and Events; The State-church: its history and working—property, patronage, and influence; Modern State-church Martyrology; Recent secessions; Evidence of Churchmen unfavourable to the State-church; The Anti-state church Association: its principles and objects, &c. &c. &c. It may also be had handsomely mounted on rollers and varnished, price 1s.

London: 4, Crescent, Blackfriars, and all Booksellers.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN JOHN-STREET CHAPEL.

(Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL'S.)

A SERIES OF SPECIAL SERVICES are being held in the above Chapel, for the two-fold object (under the Divine blessing) of benefiting believers at this crisis, and of arresting unawakened sinners to their eternal interests.

The Meetings will be conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, assisted throughout by the Rev. E. Cornwall (late minister of the Tower Church, Belvedere). They will be continued every SABBATH (at the usual hours), and on the MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, and WEDNESDAYS, of DECEMBER; commencing each evening at Seven o'clock.

The sympathy and prayers of Christians of all denominations are earnestly requested.

ISLINGTON.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., will deliver the THIRD of a COURSE of LECTURES on the "EVILS of the UNION of CHURCH and STATE," on THURSDAY (To-morrow) EVENING, Dec. 5th, at DENMARK-TERRACE SCHOOL-ROOMS.

Subject:—"The Union injurious to the Social and Political Interests of the People."

To commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

Tickets, Fourpence each, may be had of J. K. Starling, bookseller, Upper-street; C. H. El, bookseller, High-street, Islington; and at the Offices of the Association, Crescent, Blackfriars.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Hon. Secs.
HERBERT S. KEATS,

BOROUGH OF FINSEBURY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Copies of the revised LIST of ELECTORS of this Borough are READY for DELIVERY, pursuant to the Act 6 Vic., c. xviii., s. 40, upon application at my Office.

Dated 30th day of November, 1850.

THOMAS HERBERT BOYKETT,
9, Chancery-lane, Returning Officer for the said Borough.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted for the promotion of Popular Education on Scriptural Principles, and apart from all State aid or interference.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the friends of this Society will be held at the Rooms of the Educational Institute, STOCKWELL-GREEN, on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th December, at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM CARLYLE, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

The Revs. David Thomas, John Burnet, Dr. Cox, J. C. Davis, and W. Leask; C. W. Alexander, John Brown, and John Booth, Esqs., with other ministers and gentlemen, are expected to address the Meeting.

* * * The attendance of all friends to Scriptural Education is earnestly requested.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a Respectable and Well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to a light, vented business. Letters prepaid, addressed Richard Lamb, Gentlemen's Outfitter, Hatter, Hosier, and Glover, Market-place, Nottingham.

P.S.—Also a vacancy for a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, who will conform to the regulations of a Dissenting family.

WANTED, after the Christmas recess, by a YOUNG LADY of Nonconformist principles, an Engagement in a Family or Select School, where a comfortable home may be secured. She is accustomed to tuition, and instructs in the various departments of an English education, with French, German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. For references, terms, &c., apply C. W., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

A BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER, thoroughly acquainted with the most recent improvements of the system, is desirous of re-engagement after the Christmas vacation. The most satisfactory testimonials can be given as to ability, character, &c., but the Advertiser has a decided and conscientious objection to take a School receiving Government aid. Apply, by letter (stating salary, &c.) addressed Y. Z., at the Office of this paper.

WANTED, a PARTNER, who can command from £500 to £1,000, to join the Advertiser in an established General Drapery, Millinery, and Outfitter's Business at the West-end, which is capable of considerable increase. The business is now paying 30 per cent. upon the capital employed. The individual coming in will find a comfortable home, and can take any part he likes in the concern. Address (post paid), N. Y., 1, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; or 119, Aldersgate-street, City.

1851. **INVENTED** for the GREAT EXHIBITION.—GROSJEAN'S REGISTERED RAILWAY RUG DER FUSZWARMER and CARRIAGE WRAPPER, a complete protection to the legs and feet from cold. Every traveller should procure one. Price, from 10s. 6d., in fur beaver, 20s.—GROSJEAN, Patentee, 109, Regent-street. Agents in town and country required; also travellers on commission. Carriage free.

P.S.—GROSJEAN'S PALETOT, £2 2s.
Observe, 109, Regent-street, London.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,
ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of a Fourteen Years' Asthmatic Cough.
I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) **THOMAS CARTER.**
Witness, Mr. Geo. H. Howell,
Chemist, Dale street, Liverpool.

Cures of Consumption in Newcastle.
Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been benefited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.

(Signed) **J. MAWSON.**
13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.
Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,
DA SILVA AND CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,
DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,
A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,
The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Many Medicine Vendors when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES attempt to sell "Pills," "Wafers," and other preparations under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The Public is therefore cautioned that the only genuine has the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" in white letters on a red ground printed in the Government Stamp outside each box.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.
THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.
Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
MARIA SMITH.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers,
Windor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS STONE.

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.
Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. GIBBS.

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers,
3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.
Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
F. FRANKS.

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES LOZENGES.

YOURSELF!

NO LONGER A MYSTERY!!

"Know thyself, all wisdom centres here."—POPE.

MANY years' successful practice has established the system of delineating character from a Graphological examination of the Handwriting, practised by Mr. MERVARD. In all cases he points out, with unfailing accuracy, talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, and all other personal characteristics. To those entering upon business his assistance will be duly appreciated, as he can distinctly trace all the business qualifications of both sexes, thus advising them in what pursuits to exercise their talents. Persons desirous of a more perfect knowledge of themselves or friends, must send any specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing thirteen postage stamps, with a directed envelope (to prevent mistakes), to Mr. Mervard, Ivy Cottage, Hornsey, Middlesex, and they will receive an extraordinary unique description of what the writer really is in mind, heart, &c. Testimonials of Mr. M.'s extraordinary powers are daily being received. From Lady G—: "Your success in my case is perfect." From Mr. Albert S—: "I have tried all the graphologists, and must award you the palm of victory."

BRIGHT'S SPLENDID PATENT TAPESTRY for CURTAINS, PORTIERES, &c.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, REGENT-STREET, opposite Howell and James, have a large variety of the above material. It hangs gracefully, and is most durable for the above purposes; the price extremely moderate. Also, a large stock of the PATENT POWER LOOM CARPETS, colours warranted perfectly fast, and can be offered at 20 per cent. less than Brussels of the same quality. These Goods have been highly approved of by all who have purchased them.

BRUSSELS and other Carpeting, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, TURKEY CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTH, &c.

SCOTT AND HENRY'S COMMENTARY,
For TWENTY SHILLINGS!—Supplied by W. R. M'PHUN, Glasgow, to Subscribers only at this Price.
Strongly bound in leather, gilt edges, with Family Register, &c.
Condensed by the Rev. Professor EADIE.

AS might have been anticipated, the above announcement had been but barely before the Public, when the appeal I made in it for intending Subscribers immediately to come forward and order the book, was most heartily responded to, and I have now the gratification of announcing my scheme, for providing the poor man's humble home with a first-class Family Bible, has been attended with the most triumphant success.

This speaks well for the numerous and interesting class who were more especially addressed in it, and shows that the profound reverence for "the big ha' Bible," so fondly cherished by their protesting forefathers, has descended "to their succeeding race." Long may this be the glorious characteristic of our beloved land, for that land alone is blessed where the Scriptures of truth are so highly prized by the industrial classes—the *sine qua non* of the nation.

The number I asked to be subscribed for my edition of Scott and Henry was 3,000 copies. This is now so nearly made up, that I have felt warranted in proceeding vigorously with the work, and it is now in the printer's hands, and no time will be lost in getting it out. All who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity should at once come forward and give in their names, as disappointment will certainly be the result of delay. Never was such a book offered for the money before, and it may be never will again.

A specimen volume has been bound-up to show the most substantial style in which it will be finished off; and for friends at a distance who may not have an opportunity of inspecting it for themselves, I may mention, it is strongly bound in leather—raised bands on the back—firmly sewed, to give it durability—and, when opened up, lies perfectly flat, being quite flexible in the binding—a sure test of superior workmanship. It will, of course, contain the Psalms and Paraphrases, and have prefixed to it a Family Register. Thus it will be seen, that while economy in the production of it has been kept in view, utility has not been lost sight of.

The following recommendations of the PORTABLE FOLIO FAMILY BIBLE scheme are respectfully submitted:—

From the Rev. T. Binney, London.

"When I was in Glasgow last month, I saw, at Mr. M'Phun's establishment, a number of his specimen sheets bound together into a volume, so as to present an exact representation of what, in appearance, his proposed poor man's Portable Folio Family Bible will be. I was amazed to think that such a book was intended to be sold for One Pound. It is a perfect marvel—a thing in keeping with the marine telegraphs and tubular bridges of these our times! Why, the binding seemed to be worth one-third of the money; the mere text would be worth far more than the whole of it; and yet, in addition to the text, there are to be, in the middle of each page, two columns of Marginal References and Explanatory Notes, and, at the bottom, Annotations and Reflections from two eminent Divines, selected by another merited rising into eminence. Altogether, the enterprise seems to me to deserve encouragement, as much as it excites admiration; and I shall deem myself happy if these words of mine have the least effect in directing the attention of any towards it."

From the Rev. Dr. McGilcray, St. Mark's Free Church, Glasgow.

"After examining with some care the proof sheets which you favoured me with the sight of, I am satisfied that your projected work is one that must succeed. Apart from its cheapness—which, considering the substantial excellence of the printing materials, and the superior style of the whole design, is really wonderful—your 'Portable Bible,' if I am not mistaken, will be found the fittest, the most perfect family commentary for all classes that has ever yet been published. The accomplished Editor has selected with admirable judgment the choicest portions of the great standard commentators whose names are announced, leaving them to speak on all disputed questions, omitting nothing that is essential to the exposition or practical application of the text, and yet preserving within the portable size and character of the book. Looking on a Family Bible as a guarantee for the existence of family religion, I cannot but believe that all who are really interested in the spiritual welfare of the community, and especially of the working classes, will immediately appreciate this beneficent attempt to bring such a volume within the reach of the poorest of our people, and at once unite in wishing God-speed to so sacred an enterprise."

From the Rev. Mr. Gillan, of St. John's Church, Glasgow.

"Whatever plan may be formed tending more widely to circulate the Holy Scriptures, to bring them more immediately under the observation of every member of our household, and to secure a more intimate acquaintance with their interest, I feel it my duty, as I hope it is my desire, to forward. Regarding Mr. M'Phun's Folio Family Bible as eminently calculated—from its size, its type, its notes, and its cheapness—to effect these ends, I respectfully beg to recommend it to the patronage of the Christian public."

From the Rev. Dr. J. Pye Smith, Homerton, London.

"The design is manifestly most kind, patriotic, and Christian. The selection of notes and practical applications from the Masters in Israel, Matthew Henry and Thomas Scott, will, I have no doubt, be judiciously made, for which, indeed, Dr. Eadie's editorship is a satisfactory guarantee. The references from Mr. Brown and the Pattersons will much enhance the value of the work. The mode of printing, and the external form of the volume, will be important advantages; while the cheapness will be, I trust, an inducement to many thousands in England, and Scotland, and Ireland, to become possessors of this best article of family furniture, whether it be the adornment of a drawing-room, or of a cottage, or of a mere lodging. May the abundant blessings of Divine Grace crown the undertaking!"

From the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Free St. George's, Glasgow.

"It affords me special pleasure to take part in commending to public attention the important work which you have just

undertaken—a new edition of Henry and Scott's Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. It promises to be an invaluable treasure of doctrinal and practical instruction to all classes of readers. To the working portion of the community, who have it not in their power to purchase the original volumes, the very moderate price for which they can purchase this commentary is a great additional recommendation."

From the Rev. George Clayton, Walsworth, London.

"I have the greatest pleasure in recommending the Cheap Portable Folio Family Bible to the acceptance of the British public."

From the Rev. John Angell James, Birmingham.

"I entirely approve of your plan to publish a cheap commentary for the use of the labouring classes, and at such a price as will enable the poorest to secure to themselves this inestimable treasure. You have my best wishes for the success of this truly religious and benevolent project."

From the Rev. Dr. Campbell, London.

"It gives me no ordinary pleasure to be called upon to say a word in behalf of Mr. M'Phun's admirable project of a new edition of the Sacred Scriptures, in the shape of a Family Bible; which, from the specimen before me, will be, of its class, incomparably the best and cheapest that has yet appeared."

From the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, London.

"I consider Mr. W. R. M'Phun's Family Bible so elegantly and clearly printed, enriched with the choicest illustrations from Henry and Scott, and presented for a smaller amount than any that has ever preceded it, as an era in the publication of Biblical Literature."

From the Rev. Dr. Raffles, Liverpool.

"Taking everything into consideration, it appears to me to be the cheapest edition of the Best of Books—in noble type, with accurate marginal references, and judicious notes—ever offered to the public."

From the Glasgow Saturday Post.

"THE WORKING MAN'S FAMILY BIBLE.—This is a splendid, a magnanimous idea, worthy of the conception of a Howard or a Chalmers, and outstripping all attempts that have yet been made to meet the spiritual wants of the industrial classes. . . . In short, a better devised plan, complete in all its parts, to induce the industrial classes to make a great effort to possess for themselves a first-class Family Bible, we have never before seen attempted; and we say, shame to the household which does not at once close with the offer now made by the enterprising publisher, and secure a copy of 'The Working Men's Family Commentary.'"

* * A specimen sheet sent free by post on application to the Publisher, and the volume will be sent free to London, Manchester, and Liverpool.

W. R. M'PHUN, Bookseller and Publisher to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Glasgow.

WATTS AND ITS SUPPLEMENTS IN ONE.

THE HYMN BOOK contains upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED Psalms and Hymns by Dr. Watts and 1 other Authors, with some Originals, and is specially prepared to meet the growing demand for ONE BOOK, as a matter of convenience, economy, and harmony, rather than several, and embraces the large majority of Psalms and Hymns ever used in our places of worship.

18mo Edition.—**ROAN, 3s. 6d.**

THE CHURCH—ITS REVIVAL.

613 C.M. Salem. Devizes.

The church restored. Psal. cii. WATTS.

LET Zion and her sons rejoice,

Behold the promised hour;

Her God hath heard her mourning voice,

And comes to exalt his power.

32mo Edition.—**ROAN, 2s.**

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

643 L.M. Penitence. Doversdale.

The power and glory of God. KEBLE.

O GOD of mercy, God of might,

How should weak sinners bear the sight,

If, as thy power is surely here,

Thine open glory should appear?

46mo Edition.—**ROAN, 1s. 4d.**

MAN—HIS LOVE.

315 7's. Hotham.

Brotherly Love. WESLEY.

JESUS, Lord, we look to thee:

Let us in thy name agree:

Show thyself the Prince of Peace;

Bid all strife for ever cease.

By thy reconciling love

Every stumbling block remove;

Each to each unite, endear;

Come and spread thy banner here.

"The selection of hymns is remarkably judicious; and the indexes are more perfect than anything of the kind that has yet fallen into our hands."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

"Dr. Reed's idea is a good one. The adoption of one book for the entire community is an object much to be recommended."—*Christian Witness.*

"We know of no collection of Psalms and Hymns, which, in our judgment, is so admirably adapted for general use among Christian churches."—*Christian Examiner.*

"One peculiar excellency of this work is the remarkable simplicity of its arrangement, combining with the novel and superior character of its indexes, to make it the most accessible book of reference we have seen. We know of no Hymn Book in which we could so readily find a hymn to suit any particular state of mind or train of thought as in this."—*Independent Magazine.*

"With this book we are in perfect delight."—*Sunday School Magazine.*

"Allowing a new Hymn Book to have been required, Dr. Reed has done well. He has met the need with great propriety, skill, and taste. He has secured great variety, and his system of indexes is admirable."—*Nonconformist.*

"Dr. Reed's book bids fair to be pretty generally adopted here. It is sure to be popular wherever it is known."—*Extract from a Letter from a Missionary at Barbice.*

"I am rejoiced to find that Dr. Reed's excellent compilation (so popular because it superseded the use of two books in nearly every congregation) is likely to be the chosen one for the churches in British Guiana."—*From a Correspondent at Demerara.*

A liberal allowance to Congregations and Schools ordering in quantities. A large assortment in various bindings constantly on hand for the supply of home and foreign orders.

The whole of these editions are stereotyped, so that their continuance may be depended on, and that without any material alteration in subsequent editions.

Ministers may obtain Specimen Pages at the Publishers' upon application, free of expense.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Congregations desiring it, may have a Special Title-page, with the name of their own Chapel inserted.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 264]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	
The Royal Supremacy.. 969	The Half Century 980
The Anti-state-church Movement 969	Peace Meetings 982
The Papal Hierarchy in England 970	The Patriot on the Anti-Papal Agitation... 982
Correspondence 973	Law, Police, and Assize Intelligence..... 982
Foreign and Colonial News 975	Court, Official, & Personal News..... 983
Postscript:—The Rev. Mr. Bennett's Letter to Lord John Russell 977	Literature 983
POLITICAL:—	Literary Miscellany 984
Summary 978	Births, Marriages, and Deaths 984
Royal and Dangerous Pastimes 978	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 984
The Stormy Cape 979	The Gazette 985
Law Reform in England and the United States 979	Markets 985
	Advertisements 985

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

THE views which we have thought fit to express on the subject of the recent Papal aggression, have, as most of our readers will have observed, exposed us to animadversion from various quarters. To stand alone, or nearly so, is anything but pleasant. It is a position from which, next to being in error, we are most anxious to escape. We have, therefore, been forced by the clamour raised against us to submit our previous conclusions to severe revision—and the few observations which follow are intended to show with what result.

The charge made against us amounts to this—that in our zeal against the principle and the several forms of State Establishments of religion, we have looked at the late act of Papal encroachment from one point of view *only*—and that, as usually happens to "men of one idea," we have lost sight of other aspects of it which should have materially influenced our judgment. Hence, we have taken no note of the insult offered to the "civil supremacy" of the Queen; and, in counselling Dissenters to take no part in the contest between "rival hierarchies," we have exhibited a sorry specimen of loyalty and patriotism. We have deliberately reviewed the grounds of our decision, and will, in a few words as possible, give our reasons for the part we have taken.

To us, and, we think, to the law, the "civil supremacy" of the Queen is a term technically new. "Supremacy," in a legal or constitutional sense, has uniformly, we think, been used to designate supreme ecclesiastical authority. The act of Parliament constituting Royal Supremacy (26th Henry VIII. c. 1) enacts, in these words,—*"That the King, our sovereign lord, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England, and shall have and enjoy, annexed to the imperial crown of this realm, as well the style and title thereof, as all honours, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dignity of supreme head of the same Church belonging and appertaining; and shall have power from time to time to visit, repress, redress, reform, order, correct, restrain, and amend all such errors, heresies, abuses, offences, contempts, and enormities, whatsoever they be, which, by any manner of spiritual authority or jurisdiction, may lawfully be reformed, repressed, ordered, redressed, corrected, restrained, or amended, most to the pleasure of Almighty God, the increase of virtue in Christ's religion, and for the conservation of the peace, unity, and tranquillity of this realm; any usage, custom, foreign laws, foreign authority, prescription, or any other thing to the contrary notwithstanding."*

The foregoing is a precise and legal definition of the Royal Supremacy, which Lord John Russell, in his famous letter to the Bishop of Durham, declares to have been infringed by the Papal Bull. The "Oath of Supremacy" limits also the declaration it requires, to "jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual." So far, then, as the Pope's rescript comes

into collision with this Royal Supremacy, we believe we are all agreed, that Dissenters cannot, consistently with their principles, take part with either against the other. We see no necessity of dwelling on this point, as on this point we are not aware that our friends would differ from us.

The "civil supremacy" of the Queen is a phrase of recent date, and is meant, we suppose, to express all the civil and political rights which appertain to her Majesty in virtue of her office as Sovereign of the realm. These rights, one or more of them, it is asserted, have been infringed by the late proceeding of Pío Nono. If it should turn out that such has been the case, none would be more forward than we to resent the insult. But mere assertion does not prove it to have been such.

Let us look at the matter coolly. The Pope's act, which has excited so general and so deep a feeling of indignation, resolves itself into three things—he has divided this country into ecclesiastical districts or dioceses—he has given ecclesiastical titles of honour to the men whom he has appointed ecclesiastically to govern them—and he has made these titles territorial in their character. Let us inquire in what respect he has trespassed herein upon her Majesty's political rights as a sovereign.

Much stress has been laid upon the fact, that the Pope has presumed to parcel out Old England into ecclesiastical districts. The arrogant spiritual claim which such a proceeding involves we should be the last to excuse—but it is rather an offence to the common-sense and self-respect of the English people, than a violation of the Queen's political rights. One would suppose, from the strain in which it is denounced, that it is a new and unheard-of encroachment. The facts of the case, however, do not sustain this interpretation of it. Immediately after the "glorious revolution" of 1688, a division of the country into four districts for ecclesiastical rule was made by the Pope, which division has been subsequently twice re-constructed. Pío Nono has now arranged into twelve districts what had been since 1840 but eight only. But if the Queen's prerogative was never held to have been invaded by the first act of division, nor by either of the succeeding ones up to 1850, how comes it that a similar act is an infringement of it now? Nobody regarded the first as an insult to the Queen—why should we interpret the last in this light? For upwards of a hundred and fifty years something has been quietly permitted, and even sanctioned, in this country, which is now affirmed to be an outrage on Royal political rights. We think that they who have made this discovery so lately, should show wherein, in substance, lies the difference between eight and twelve, and how the division of the country into eight ecclesiastical districts does *not* clash with the prerogative, and how the division of it into twelve *does*.

But the Pope has given titles to the men whom he has appointed to ecclesiastical rule in these dioceses, and has thereby invaded the Sovereign's rights, who is to be loyally regarded as the sole and exclusive fountain of honours. We remark, first, that the Pope has conferred ecclesiastical titles only—do we, as Dissenters, regard as essentially connected with the Queen's prerogative the sole right of bestowing ecclesiastical titles?—titles of spiritual office? But here, as before, the act is substantially an old one—the form of it only is new. Since Roman Catholics have been tolerated in England, every ecclesiastical designation used by the Roman Catholic priesthood has been conferred by the Pope, and without offence to any Royal rights of a political kind. He formerly called his superior and ruling church officers in England, "vicars apostolic"—he now names them "bishops." The change may be gall and wormwood to our Anglican hierarchy, but we are at a loss to see in what respect it trespasses upon the political rights of our monarch. Is it meant that no ecclesiastical title of honour can be conferred on English Roman Catholic priests by the Pope of Rome without insulting the Sovereign? If so, why has the practice been so long permitted? Or is it argued that the offence consists in selecting

the specific titles "Archbishop" and "Bishop?" We apprehend that her Majesty is Queen of Ireland, and of the colonies, as well as of England. And yet, in Ireland, the Executive has officially recognised archbishops and bishops appointed by the Pope; and in Australia, similar titles, derived from the same source, are sanctioned by an act of the Imperial Parliament. Such being the case, it is surely rather late in the day to denounce as disloyal and unpatriotic all who do not see a violation of the Sovereign's political rights in a recent distribution of ecclesiastical titles by the Pope, the inoffensiveness of which has been practically admitted by the three estates of the realm.

But, lastly, these ecclesiastical titles are of a territorial character. Is it this feature of the proceeding which constitutes the Pope's bull an infringement of the royal prerogative? We must again remind the reader that the titles are ecclesiastical only, not political. We notice further, that the Emancipation Act evidently contemplated the assumption of such territorial titles by Roman Catholic dignitaries, for it expressly forbids the adoption by them of any such titles *now enjoyed by the Anglican hierarchy*. And we repeat, lastly, that territorial ecclesiastical titles in Ireland and in the colonies, conferred by the Pope, have been recognised, in the former case, by the Viceroy, and in the latter, by Commons, Lords, and the Queen herself.

The *Times*, driven by the stress of these facts, makes out a case of aggression on the Royal prerogative, by regarding the Church as an integral and essential part of the British constitution, and the Queen as the supreme head thereof, alone competent to bestow ecclesiastical authority and honours. Here, at least, the argument is intelligible and consistent. But this position having been renounced, we cannot as yet conceive of the point at which the Papal rescript touches the Sovereign's civil, political, or constitutional rights. If it be the high duty of Dissenters at this juncture to stand up in defence of the Queen's "civil supremacy," it is but reasonable they should know wherein it has been infringed. Show us that, and we will be amongst the foremost to protest most vehemently. But this we will not do—we will not be driven by scurrilous abuse, nor unjust insinuations, no, nor by dignified rebukes, from whatever quarter they may come, to take up as our own the popular cry of the day, when we can see no good reason in it. We will not be deterred from an honest utterance of our opinions, because by so doing we may be in a "ridiculous minority"—and we will not, to suit the purpose of the hour, like more than one of our contemporaries, believe we are doing service to truth and righteousness and charity, by endorsing the worst, the most foolish, the most calumnious, and the most absurd charges against men whose theological and ecclesiastical views we hold in abhorrence. Right is right, and reason, reason—we will be no parties, in our zeal for Protestantism, to a violation of the one, nor to an utter abnegation of the other. We would give a dog his due, however we might dislike him—if savage in temper, we would so describe him, without thinking it our duty to denounce him as dangerous even when we knew he had no teeth. Others, if they please, may do this—we decline to imitate them, and are content to bear the penalty of our singularity.

THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

WOKING, SURREY.—Yesterday week a lecture on "The Church with respect to its Connexion with the State and the recent movement of the Pope of Rome," was delivered by John Kingsley, Esq., in the large room of the White Hart Inn, in the above-named agricultural village. Mr. Billing, printer, was called to the chair. Mr. Kingsley was well received, and loudly cheered in many parts of his able and telling lecture. He first defined, in a masterly manner, what was to be understood by the State, which was said to be Christian, showing that its component parts were of a heterogeneous nature, and that there was not the slightest guarantee that any one part of it should be Christian in anything but name. He next answered the question, What

the Church? and showed that the connexion between it and the State was a money one, and what was meant by a separation of Church and State was simply to take those funds which are now used to bind the Episcopal Church in England, and the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, to the State, and to appropriate them to national purposes. In conclusion, Mr. Kingsley briefly alluded to the Papal bull, which has caused so much fright in certain quarters, proving that the best way to check Popery and keep it down, was to make all religions free. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Kingsley was unanimously passed, and the meeting separated, the proceedings having lasted nearly three hours. The largest room which could be procured was hired for the occasion, and it was so full that all were not able to get in.—*From a Correspondent.*

HUDDESFIELD.—On Tuesday, the 19th ult., a meeting of the members and friends of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. The body of the hall was well filled by a very respectable auditory, amongst whom were some of the leading Dissenters of the neighbourhood, and a small sprinkling of Churchmen. On the platform were Messrs. F. Schwann, W. Batley, T. Thewlis, Benjamin Robinson, C. H. Jones, H. Edwards, Colin Brown, Wright Mellor, W. Dawson, James Hanson, W. Shaw, Richard Dewhurst, E. Miall, Thomas Kilner, E. Stott, the Revs. R. Skinner, J. Glendenning, E. Mellor (Halifax), J. Stacey, J. Hanson, — Barker, — Montgomery, and other ministers and gentlemen. Mr. Henry Edwards was appointed to the chair. Edward Miall, Esq., and the Rev. J. Gordon, of Coventry, attended as a deputation, and delivered forcible addresses. All the resolutions were carried without opposition. The only speakers besides the deputation were the Rev. Enoch Mellor, of Halifax, and the Rev. J. Hanson, of Milns Bridge.—*Leeds Mercury.*

NORTHERN TOUR.—The meetings to be attended by Mr. Kingsley and the Rev. J. Fletcher are thus fixed:—Wakefield, December 5th; Beverley, 6th; Darlington, 9th; Stockton, 10th; Sunderland, 11th; Newcastle, 12th; Hartlepool, 13th; North Shields, 16th; Carlisle, 17th. Kendal and some other places are to follow. Meetings are to be held at Watford this evening; Brentford on Friday; and Luton on the 18th.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

The excitement has so far subsided, that in the metropolis there have been no meetings of note—If we except that of Bishopsgate Ward, where Mr. Gilpin again introduced an Anti-state-church amendment, which was seconded by Mr. John Scoble, and supported by Messrs. Carr and Orwood, Roman Catholics. But town, county, and clerical meetings continue to be held, and have extended to Scotland. In Ireland, too, the Orangemen have met, at the summons of their grand-master, "Enniskillen," and adopted an address to the Queen, which is not yet made public, and to the Protestants of Great Britain. A counter movement is sincerely intended by the Irish Catholics.

BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS OF LONDON.

At a Board of Ministers, specially convened at the Congregational Library, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., and by adjournment on the 26th ult., it was resolved—

1. That this Board having directed its serious and deliberate attention to the recent Bull of the Pope of Rome, and to the consequent steps adopted for re-establishing the Papal hierarchy in this country, deems it due, alike to itself, to the congregations with which it stands connected, to the denomination of which it forms a part, and to the entire English community, to express its opinion of the bearing and effects of these movements on civil freedom and religious truth, and thus to aid, on grounds in some respects peculiar to itself, the legitimate and scriptural endeavours of other Protestant denominations of Christians, in counteracting the effects of the Papal power.

2. That this Board, while reverently holding the Scriptural principle that the Lord Jesus Christ is the supreme and only head and ruler of his church, cherishes, in common with the entire Congregational body, the most loyal and devoted attachment to the person and throne of her Majesty the Queen; is highly indignant at the interference of a foreign potentate in the affairs of this kingdom; and gladly embraces the present occasion of renewing the assurance of its determination at all times to the utmost of its power to uphold the dignity and honour of the British Crown against every form of foreign aggression.

3. That this Board, cherishing a devoted attachment to the great principles of Evangelical Protestantism, believing them to be accordant with Holy Scripture, to have been the chief means of promoting vital godliness in the land, and the source of much national and social prosperity, views with the deepest regret the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith in this country, as tending to the subversion of many of the essential doctrines of Christianity, by the substitution of formalism for a spiritual worship, and the assumed infallible teachings of a corrupt church for the unadulterated truths of the Word of God, by the subjection of conscience to priestly authority, and the unchristian doctrine of human merit, so as to set aside the perfect work of the Saviour, as the sole ground of acceptance and eternal salvation of sinful men; that, with other principles and rites of Romanism, the Board regards as equally unscriptural and injurious, and earnestly invites the hearty co-operation of all the Congregational churches and pastors, by the employment of moral and scriptural means, to counteract the ruinous evils thus resulting from Popish teaching and practices, and to spread more widely than ever the intelligent belief and love of Protestant truth.

4. That this Board, cheerfully according to every man the full right to worship God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience, would nevertheless deprecate the aims and onward movement of Popery, as being unfavourable to free inquiry in religion and general truth, and as being adverse to constitutional liberty and political freedom; and is therefore of opinion, that the recent appointment by an Italian potentate of a Cardinal Archbishop and twelve suffragan bishops to as many newly-created dioceses, with territorial titles and jurisdiction, and the unfounded assumption that England has again become Roman Catholic, and that all baptized persons owe allegiance to Rome, are indications that the Papacy is still ambitious of universal dominion, and aims at supremacy in this Protestant country, an assumption, which it is the duty of all Protestants, as Englishmen and Christians, by all constitutional means, steadily to oppose.

5. That this Board, while agreeing in the widely expressed opinion that the semi-Popish principles and practices of a considerable portion of the English Episcopal Clergy have prepared the way for the present Romish usurpation, is convinced that the conduct of successive administrations of Government, in giving rank and honour to Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland and in the colonies, has encouraged the leaders of this movement to seek for additional patronage and power, and that the existence of a richly-endowed Protestant Church in the United Kingdom has presented an additional object of ambition on the part of Rome, in seeking both for spiritual and temporal supremacy. This Board, therefore, while deliberately repeating its often uttered testimony against all State endowments of Christianity, would especially protest against any encouragement on the part of Government to Popery in the form of grants, whether for the education of its priesthood in Ireland, or for the maintenance and extension of its mission and worship in the colonies.

6. That this Board, rejoicing in the decided and manly part taken by Protestant Dissenters generally, in the present struggle for truth and liberty, expresses its conviction that the ministers of the Independent denomination will employ all suitable means, whether by lectures or public meetings, or by the use of the press, to enforce upon their congregations and others the duties which devolve upon them at the present crisis, and that they will be found, as they ever have been, while cultivating loyalty to the Sovereign and attachment to the free institutions of the country, "contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." (Signed)

ARTHUR TIDMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

Congregational Library, Nov. 26.

For its striking contrast with these, we give here, instead of under the head of "Provincial Meetings," the following memorial, adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kettering, held on Thursday last; of which meeting we find no other notice in the daily papers than the advertisement of its result. The memorial was moved by the Rev. Thomas Toller, and seconded by Mr. A. Faulkner.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Kettering, in the county of Northampton, in approaching your Majesty at the present time, would wish to express our firm and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and dignity.

We profoundly reverence the civil institutions and prize the religious liberties of our country, and would co-operate with all our might in opposing any infringement upon either, from whatever quarter the aggression might proceed. But we hold it to be the sacred right of every man, and of every body of men, to form their own religious opinions, and to carry them out in practice without hindrance or molestation, so long as they do this without encroachment upon the corresponding rights and liberties of other men. For this reason we have observed with deep concern, not to say alarm, the spirit which has been manifested and the language which has been used by many of our Protestant fellow-subjects in reference to the late proceedings of the Catholic community in this kingdom.

We regard the system of Popery with utter abhorrence, as being in our opinion a system of gross error, fraud, and delusion, and full of danger to the souls of men; but we hold that those who adhere to that system are entitled to the same liberty of thought and action as ourselves or any other persons, while they conduct themselves peaceably and in conformity with the laws.

We are unable to discern aught in the late movements of the Catholic body, or of the Pope as their spiritual chief, inconsistent with the laws of the land, or overstepping the privileges which those laws have conceded to them. Without entering on the present occasion into the question concerning the propriety or undignity of investing the civil magistrate with any kind of authority in spiritual matters, we conceive that in nothing have the proceedings of our Catholic fellow-subjects infringed upon the royal supremacy, as defined and established by law in these realms. The sovereign of England is the supreme spiritual head of the Church of England. If the head or members of any other church presume to appoint functionaries or enforce regulations of interior government in the Church of England they violate the supremacy of our gracious Queen. But as she is the head of the Anglican Church only, surely the members of the Roman Church are guilty of no invasion of her prerogative in regulating the affairs of their own church, of which it is universally admitted she is not the head.

For many years the Catholics were a proscribed and persecuted sect in this country. During that time they did not deem it prudent fully to develop their ecclesiastical system in the government of that part of their body which was located in England. By the wisdom and justice (as we conceive) of our legislature, all the disabilities by which Papists were disadvantageously distinguished from other classes of Dissenters have been removed. They are admitted to the unrestricted benefits of the Act of Toleration, and, therefore, have the same liberty as other denominations to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own views. Availing themselves of this privilege they have appointed bishops, episcopacy being, in their opinion, the most perfect form of ecclesiastical polity, if not absolutely essential. In all this we humbly conceive they have the sanction of the law, and do but exercise rights conferred by solemn enactments of the British Parliament, to which the royal assent has been given.

We must therefore express our earnest wish and hope that, by no misguided zeal, however widely prevailing, by no popular

clamours, however loudly expressed, will your Majesty, and the government under which it is our happiness to live, be induced to depart from those great principles of religious as well as of civil liberty which constitute the glory and security of our beloved country:

DREADFUL RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.

A meeting, convened by the magistrates, on Wednesday last, at Birkenhead, at the request of a large number of the inhabitants, in order to memorialize her Majesty on the Popish aggression, has given rise to a fearful riot, in which twelve of the police were dangerously wounded, and two of them so much so that fatal results were apprehended. How the riot began, or on whom the first blame rests, it is difficult to say, the accounts are so contradictory; some blaming the police as being too hasty in clearing the entrances to the Town-hall, the place of meeting, and acting partially in the allowance of parties to enter; and others blaming the Roman Catholics as having concerted the whole beforehand, and as being bent upon venting their animosity. It seems that the expectation of the meeting had stirred up the minds of the Irish, of whom there are two or three thousand in Birkenhead—navvies and others; and the surmises which had been spread relative to the meeting, had led many of the Protestants to anticipate an uncommon scene when it should be held. A crowd gathered round the Town-hall long before the announced hour of the meeting—a mixed crowd, all determined to get first into the building. The placards limited the meeting to the ratepayers, but others conceived they had equal right to be present, pressed forward, and hence an altercation began with the police, whom an apprehension of disturbance had induced the magistrates to station about the Town-hall. After some time spent in alternate aggressions—the Irish bearing down the police, and the police repelling the Irish—the mob became disorderly, and scattered themselves avowedly for the purpose of arming themselves. Presently, they returned with large accessions, and waving bludgeons, pokers, and iron rails over their heads. Then a furious attack was made upon the police, the windows of the room in which the magistrates were assembled were smashed, and stones and brickbats flew about in every direction. The police were soon driven in, and several of them wounded in a shocking manner, chiefly on the head, and when prostrate on the ground trampled upon and still further maltreated. While this was going on, the magistrates and gentlemen who were to have taken part in the meeting were discussing with the Romish priest and other Roman Catholics, as to the character of the intended meeting, the latter criminalizing the former as wishing to caricature their religion and disparage them seriously in the public eye. Angry words passed, and the disturbance without increasing, the meeting was delayed, until at length the passions of the crowd were so raised, partly by their impatience and partly by the presence of the police, that it seemed as if nothing would satisfy them but driving the Protestants completely from the field. The *melée* became so general and fearful, that the magistrates were too confounded to know how to act, and requested Mr. Brown, the Roman Catholic priest, to endeavour to appease the mob, with which request he complied, at great personal risk. Clambering into a window, he addressed the mob, and entreated them to deliver up their cudgels and preserve order. This exhortation had an electrical effect. Scores of staves were forthwith collected and piled up in front of the hall. He afterwards marched at their head to the Roman Catholic chapel. The magistrates, in their private room, came to the following resolution:—

The magistrates having called a public meeting, in pursuance of a most respectable requisition, for the purpose of presenting a loyal address to the Queen against the encroachment of Rome, and having found a mob assembled round the place of meeting with sticks and stones, who attacked the Town-hall and the room where the magistrates were assembled, and violently assaulted the police, we, the undersigned, under these circumstances, have not deemed it our duty as magistrates to endanger the public peace, and have therefore adjourned the meeting until the inhabitants can be assembled to express their opinion with the freedom of Englishmen.—(Signed)—Edward Cut-J. D. Case—William Hall—J. E. Shaw—William Jackson—J. S. Jackson. Town-hall, Birkenhead, Nov. 27.

The town is still in a state of great excitement. The conduct of the priest is much condemned. He had referred to the subject in his chapel on Sunday, and is supposed to have assembled the mob. The rev. gentleman and his friends have issued an address, in which they say they attribute the whole blame "to the bigots who called the meeting in the first instance, to the grossly injudicious manner in which the arrangements were made, and to the wanton and uncalled-for attacks made by the police upon the people." The original requisitionists and others have addressed the magistrates, requesting them to call another meeting; which it is expected will be held under the protection of the military from Chester, an application to that effect having been made to the Home Secretary.

DR. CUMMING, THE CARDINAL'S OATH, AND THE SCOTCH KIRK.

A correspondent of the *Bristol Mercury* writes, in anticipation of the public appearance of Dr. Cumming in that city, that he believes the Doctor has triumphantly proved his case as to the Cardinal's oath; but further—

I believe that in a certain portion of this island there is an institution called the Scottish Kirk; and that among the monuments of that kirk are "THE CONFESSION OF FAITH, AND THE LARGER CATECHISM, WITH THE SCRIPTURE PROOFS AT LARGE," as agreed upon by the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1647.

I believe these facts because I have a copy of those documents now before me, printed by the Queen's printers at Edinburgh, in 1841. On inspection of which I find in the 20th and 23rd chapters of the former document, treating of "CHRISTIAN

LIBERTY," and "The Civil Magistrate," respectively, a right reserved to, and a duty imposed on, the civil magistrate—"to take order that the truth of God be kept pure and entire, that all blasphemies and heresies be suppressed, and all the ordinances of God duly settled, administered, and observed." The authorized "Scripture proofs" annexed being, among others, these following:—Exra vii. 26. "And whosoever will not do the law of thy God. . . let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment." 2 Chron. xv. 13. "That whosoever would not seek the Lord God of Israel should be put to death, whether small or great, whether man or woman."

Further, in the latter of the above documents, namely, in the Larger Catechism, I find to question 109, the following answer:—"The sins forbidden in the second commandment are all devising, using, and anywise approving any religious worship not instituted by God himself; tolerating false religion," &c. The authorized "Scripture proofs" annexed being, among others, these:—Deut. xlii. 8. "Thou shalt not consent unto him, nor hearken unto him; neither shall thine eye pity him, neither shalt thou spare, neither shalt thou conceal him." Zech. xiii. 3. "And it shall come to pass that when any shall yet prophesy, then his father and his mother that begat him shall say unto him, Thou shalt not live; for thou speakest lies in the name of the Lord; and his father and his mother that begat him shall thrust him through when he prophesieth." Now,

I believe that these Scriptures are referred to as indicating the nature and authority claimed by the Kirk of Scotland at this day, to preserve truth, and promote in that portion of the Queen's territories the rights of conscience, and the blessings of the Protestant Reformation. Further,

I believe, and must continue to believe, till the public is otherwise informed, that Dr. Cumming (so successful in detecting that obnoxious oath in Cardinal Wiseman's copy of the "Pontifical") has put his hand in witness of his acceptance and approval of the aforesaid maxims, and their aforesaid proofs! And, lastly,

I believe that, if it should so appear, never was time so mis-spent, never was inconsistency so gigantic, never was public confidence so abused, as in the harangues and peregrinations of the reverend personage, of whom necessity was laid on us, in sorrow but sincerity, thus to speak.

MEETING OF DISSENTERS AT LEICESTER.

(Abridged from the *Leicestershire Mercury*.)

On Thursday evening, a meeting of Protestant Dissenters was held in the New Hall, for the purpose of protesting against the recent Papal Bull as an invasion of the civil supremacy of the Queen. The Hall was crowded by a very mixed and influential assembly, composed of members of every denomination; and though all would probably not agree as to the object of the meeting, we believe the majority did.

Amongst those on the platform we noticed the Revs. Dr. Legge, Mursell, Smedmore, Stevenson, Lomas, Goadby, Poile, and Wallis; Messrs. G. Toller, Mellor, Sargeant, Fielding, C. B. Robinson, G. Stevenson, T. Sharpe, W. E. Hutchinson, R. Toller, A. Burgess, Paul, S. Viccars, R. Harris, jun., Sunderland, J. H. Williams, J. Bedells, J. B. Eames, Viccars, sen., Gibson, R. Cooke, Maxfield, Shenton (H. and J.), Nunneley, Harley, Goddard, Winks, W. Baines, Kemp, Russell, Shardlow, W. Biggs, &c.

On the motion of Mr. FIELDING, seconded by Mr. PAUL, Mr. George Toller was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening address, said: We are aware that many of those with whom we are accustomed to co-operate on these occasions look upon this proceeding with calm indifference; we regret that this should be the case; we set a high value on their co-operation, but we are not disposed on this account to relax in our exertions, or to refrain from the expression of our views. We feel no fear of the charge of inconsistency; we would rather appeal to those of our Dissenting brethren who disapprove of our proceedings, and ask them whether they think that the attitude which they have assumed is in strict accordance with their own principles; whether that extreme sensitiveness on the subject of ecclesiastical aggression which a few short months ago roused them into a state of tumultuous excitement, when one or two Protestant bishops were added to the Anglican Church, is quite consistent with the somewhat forced and unnatural calmness with which they view the establishment of a whole Popish hierarchy in our midst [applause]. . . . Whilst we repudiate all ecclesiastical supremacy save that which resides in the great Head of the Church, we feel especially called upon by recent events to protest, in the most emphatic manner, against that new form of ecclesiastical domination by which we are now threatened [applause].

The Rev. T. LOMAS moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, whatever has conduced to raise the British people to that eminence which they occupy among the nations of the earth, that result has been most materially subverted by their appreciation of the great principles of civil and religious freedom—principles whose maintenance is essential to the peace and to the progress of the world. That no passing events or threatening evils should seduce us from upholding them in their inviolability and strength, but rather quicken us in their faithful preservation and their manly defence. That it is our attachment to these great principles, and our desire to retain them in their integrity, which makes us jealous of their abuse, knowing, as reason teaches, and as all history attests, that such abuse leads to anarchy on the one hand, or to despotism on the other. That discarding all sympathy with the party spirit, the unenlightened prejudices, or the more violent passions which the recent assumptions of the See of Rome may have awakened; and deprecating the slightest approach to a persecuting temper; this meeting is nevertheless of opinion, that a crisis has arrived amidst which the Dissenters of Great Britain cannot, with impunity, remain supine; that it becomes them all to look comprehensively upon the signs of the times, and, ascertaining their duty, to discharge it at once to themselves and to their country.

The Rev. Dr. LEGGE seconded the motion. He saw in this visitation of Papacy an encroachment on

the prerogatives of their Queen, and an attack on the British Constitution. He knew they did not like that constitution in many things—they wished the Queen was relieved from her responsibilities in ecclesiastical matters, and they also wished that all her subjects should have perfect freedom in the exercise of their religion, so long as they did not interfere with civil rights. The Queen was at the head of the English Church as a national institution. He (Dr. Legge) was there as a citizen, not as a Dissenter. In that institution, whether they were Dissenters or not, whether infidels or believers, they had a right and an interest. They might wish that it should be severed from the State, but while it existed they were bound to see that the best use was made of it [A voice: "Take care of the baby," and loud laughter]. He wished to get rid of it, and hoped that, in process of time, they should, but here was a power wishing to do it for them, and give them something else. Here was a foreign power attempting to ignore the supremacy of the Queen and the Established Church, and if it got the upper hand it would ignore the status of the Dissenters at the same time. It was the thin end of the wedge; it was the inch to take an ell. Their Protestantism had been menaced by Puseyism on one hand, and Popery on the other; and now it was menaced by sacerdotalism on one hand, and Popery on the other. Let the enemies of liberty band themselves together and they should be scattered. [The speaker's sentiments were frequently applauded, and the concluding sentence was received with a loud burst of approbation, yet, upon the whole, there was not that unanimity of enthusiasm which has usually been manifested at meetings of the Dissenters of Leicester.]

T. NUNNELEY, Esq., said a few words in support of the resolution, and it was carried by a large majority.

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That, while, as Dissenters, we are deeply impressed with the belief that Christianity is grossly injured and fearfully retarded by its alliance with the State, we yield to none in deep and devoted loyalty to the Queen; and inasmuch as it appears to us that the recent usurpations of the See of Rome, in the appointment of an Italian prince to territorial jurisdiction in these realms, and seriously impinges on the civil supremacy of our only and rightful Sovereign, this meeting protests against it, and deliberately records its opinion, that it is the imperative duty of the legislature, and of her Majesty's advisers, to take heed that ukases, bulls, or authoritative proclamations, issuing from any foreign potentate, under whatever pretext or disguise, do not take effect in the British realms.

Mr. Mursell regretted the difference of opinion amongst Dissenters on the subject upon which they were met, and disclaimed any wish to re-enact laws imposing civil disabilities upon Roman Catholics. He was an advocate of the separation of the Church from the State, but he could not agree with those who looked upon this matter as a contest between two rivals, and who said, "Let them fight it out." They were not likely to get the separation of Church and State in six weeks, six months, or six years; but a much shorter time would be sufficient for the Papists to do their dirty work. Mr. Mursell spoke at great length, and we (the *Mercury*) heard his speech spoken of as one of the best he ever delivered. But the many increasingly pressing demands upon our space, prevent us from reporting the speech in full; and as Mr. Mursell intends shortly to publish a full and clear statement of his views on the subject, he will doubtless himself prefer to state those views fully, rather than have them presented to the public in the shape of a brief, and therefore necessarily imperfect outline. It would scarcely be fair to the rev. gentleman, however, to dismiss his address on this occasion, without stating that he pointedly pressed upon his hearers, that he regarded the present question in a political light, and that it was solely the Queen's civil supremacy in defence of which he was then raising his voice, in opposition to the views of some of his most valued friends.

Mr. WINKS seconded the motion.

Mr. W. BIGGS having asked leave of the Chairman, spoke to the following effect:—

He could not give a silent vote upon the resolution now before the meeting. He did not wish to interrupt the business of the meeting, or propose an amendment, but to explain his reasons for dissenting from much that had been said by previous speakers, lest it should be supposed, from the circumstance of his being there, that he entirely agreed with all that had been said [hear, hear]. He stood there as a Protestant Dissenter, addressing a meeting of Protestant Dissenters, and he cautioned them respectfully how they (holding the principles they did) called in, or appealed to, the civil power, in matters which were purely matters of conscience. The fact was, the Pope's authority in any country other than his own, was purely spiritual; it was a power of opinion. He was the only fountain of honour in the Catholic Church. No bishops could be appointed but by him; and an hierarchy was part and parcel of the Catholic system in any country. If we contended for unlimited freedom of conscience ourselves, we must concede it to others. There were two sorts of Church government, one by archbishops, bishops, and inferior clergy, which was a sort of monarchical mode—the other where the congregations elected their pastors, which was a sort of republican mode [hear, and laughter]. He preferred the latter, and therefore adopted it; but the Catholics preferred the former, and therefore ought to be at liberty to adopt it, if there was anything like perfect religious equality [hear, hear]. With their conceptions and conscientious convictions, they would not enjoy religious equality, without these ministers of their church. Why, then, should Dissenters interfere with them? [hear.] The question was altogether a question of religious liberty, and he thought they had rather damaged and narrowed it to-night by confining it to a mere political question [hear, and no, no]. The other day he attended from curiosity a meeting at the Castle; and there the argument used was intelligible. The Pope's appointment of Bishops was considered an attack upon the spiritual and political functions of the Queen—an attack upon her prerogatives both

in Church and State. This he could understand, but he could not understand the objections to Cardinal Wiseman living here and exercising authority because he was an Italian Prince. Why he was a British subject, amenable to British laws; he had no more political or civil power than the humblest citizen [hear, and expressions of dissent]—he had not the power even of a provincial magistrate—he could not arrest, or commit: he was perfectly powerless in a civil point of view. The objection to a foreign prince living here was gratuitous; many were the foreign princes who had lived in this country from generation to generation, who had married into our royal family, and had in some instances shared the throne with them [hear, and question]. The objection then, really, was not political, but religious; and here, again, let him caution them how they lent themselves to persecution which recoiled upon themselves [hear]. Two hundred years ago, after the death of Cromwell, and the return of a High-Church and Tory party to power, a variety of stringent penal laws were passed by the legislature, ostensibly against the Catholics, to which the Dissenters were silent or consenting parties—but which excluded them as well as the Catholics from civil offices of every kind for nearly 300 years [hear, hear]. It was not till fifteen years ago, that a Dissenter could be a member of a town council, or that he had any chance of municipal distinction of any kind. Beware, then, said Mr. Biggs, how you repeat this course of conduct. If you call upon the civil power to put down any phase or form of religion, professed by the Catholics to-day, it may be turned against yourselves to-morrow [hear, hear]. Act towards the Catholics in a spirit of generous liberality. Remember it was to O'Connell and his 8,000,000 of Catholics that you are indebted for a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts [hear, hear; no, no; and confusion]. The Dissenters would not have been emancipated at this day if it had not been for him and them [oh, oh; hear]. Beyond all this you owe them a debt of gratitude for what they have done in bygone times. It is to your Catholic ancestors that you are indebted for Magna Charta, the great charter of your liberties [hear, hear]—to them that you are indebted for trial by jury; to them that you are indebted for your representative system and your House of Commons; to them that you are indebted for the innumerable charitable foundations which cover the land [hear]—nay, I will go further, and say you are indebted for your common Christianity to a Pope of Rome [confusion; cries of "No," and "hear"]. Why, the thing is a matter of history. It was a Pope who sent over St. Augustine, who converted our earliest Saxon ancestors to Christianity. But, on the other hand, I must say, from having travelled extensively in Catholic countries and in Southern Europe, and from having seen the full development of Catholicism there, that I do not think, as a whole, the Catholic religion is favourable to civil liberty [hear]. Still, you must be consistent; you must allow them the most unlimited, the most perfect freedom as it respects matters of religion and of conscience [hear, and applause]. If the Catholic is to be perfectly free as well as yourselves, he must have Bishops and Cardinals as part and parcel of his ecclesiastical polity, if he thinks them necessary, and these, his bishops and Cardinals, must of necessity be appointed by the Pope [cries of "No!" and counter cries of "Yes!" and "Hear both sides"]. They must: in his eyes they would have no authority if it were not so [hear]. In America there are no difficulties of this kind. There are Catholic Bishops of New York and Baltimore, as well as Protestant, and both exist harmoniously together, because there all sects, in a temporal sense, are equal before the law [hear, hear]. Let this, then, be your course as Dissenters, and as friends of religious and political equality, seek, in the first place, a wide extension of the suffrage, and, in the second place, the perfect equality of all religious sects before the law [loud applause].

Mr. Biggs, in reply to loud calls to go on, declined, saying he did not intend to propose any amendment; he merely wished that it should not go forth that the Dissenters of Leicester were unanimous on this question of the so-called Papal aggression, as he knew that many of his friends coincided with him in the views he had thus briefly expressed [hear, and applause].

Mr. W. BAINES (who was received with loud cheering) then came forward and said: Previous speakers had told them that they addressed that meeting under trying circumstances, and if that had been their position he must appeal to their indulgence in reference to his own. He had been accustomed to meet and act, on various subjects, for fifteen years past, with gentlemen with whose opinions on the subject of the present meeting he could not agree [hear, hear]. He trusted he had too much self-respect to go into the discussion of the subject—he was not prepared for that—but he wanted the country to know the position of the Dissenters on this question. He did not think the supremacy of the Queen had been invaded. And that was not merely his opinion, he knew it to be the opinion of a great number of Protestant Dissenters [hear, hear]. He believed it to be the opinion of the majority of Dissenters [no, no, and hear, hear]. All he wished to do on that occasion was to enter, on behalf of himself and those who thought with him, his protest against that part of the resolution which referred to the invasion of the supremacy of the Queen. He did that that all the Nonconformists of Leicester might not be taken to be of the same opinion which had been expressed there that night. He should feel compromised if such a statement went forth to the public. He wished it to be borne in mind that Leicester was the birth-place of the Anti state-church Association. He did not wish to interfere with the Roman Catholics until they trod upon ground which they had no right to tread upon [applause].

Mr. MURSELL again came forward, not for the purpose of replying to Mr. William Biggs, he said, for he believed no person could reply to the remarks of that gentleman, but he wished to set his friend William Baines right. If he had waited until he had heard the address, he would have found that they did not profess to be "the Dissenters of Lei-

cester," but only "Dissenters of Leicester, in public meeting assembled." The protest was unnecessary.

THOMAS PALMER, a framework-knitter, who had come forward at the same time with Mr. Mursell, but was handed to a chair by that gentleman while he had his say, then stepped to the front of the platform, and was received with derisive cheers from some quarters, and from others with expressions more consistent with the professions of equality usually made at such meetings. Silence having been restored, he said he believed there was some mistake about the Pope. He thought that this was an agitation got up by the parsonocracy of this country to stave off remedial reforms, which the people would otherwise be asking for. They had got up this storm in a puddle to attract the people's minds from the proper object. So far as the Pope was concerned, there was no reason to fear him. They would not have to pay him; and if he came to this country not many would go to hear him [laughter]. Let education be in the ascendant, and they need neither fear the Pope, the Devil, nor all his imps (loud laughter and cheers). What was the Archbishop of Canterbury but a Pope? What was Robert Newton amongst the Methodists but a Pope? He thought it quite childish to raise this "No-Popery" cry in this country in the middle of the nineteenth century. They ought to give every man liberty to express his opinions, and to follow the dictates of his own conscience. They paid pretty dearly for their whistle in respect to the Church of England. He did not think it consistent on their parts to make such a bellwether about this matter. He would oppose the Pope as strongly as anybody if he was likely to come and exercise any intolerance in this country; "but," said the speaker, "he is no more likely to have the ascendancy in this country, than I am likely to become Pope of Rome" [cheers and laughter].

Mr. MURSELL wished the working classes to understand that he had no wish to divert their attention from any great reforms. He was as anxious as Mr. W. Biggs for a great extension of the suffrage [cheers]; he would give the suffrage to every one of them [renewed cheering].

On the resolution being put to the meeting, a person in the body of the hall said, "I believe it is groundless," and some hands were held up against it, while others present did not vote at all. The resolution was declared carried by a large majority.

The Rev. J. SMEDMORE moved the adoption of a memorial to the Queen, embodying the second resolution. He said that Mr. Biggs had certainly read history very differently to what he had done. He had no desire to do anything to interfere with the freedom of Roman Catholics, but he could not agree that they were indebted to them for all that Mr. Biggs had stated.

The Rev. J. WALLIS seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, of the *Chronicle*, then addressed the meeting (although there was no motion before it), and charged Mr. Biggs with "falsifying history" until he (Mr. Thompson) thought his whole life had been a lie. He proceeded at some length to tell the audience what he had written respecting the intolerance of the Roman Catholic Church, and concluded without making any motion.

Mr. W. E. HUTCHINSON moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and expressed his feeling that the civil supremacy of the Queen had been invaded by the Pope. It was well known that he (Mr. Hutchinson) belonged to a body who did not acknowledge the supremacy of her Majesty in ecclesiastical matters.

Mr. NUNNLEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

Three cheers were given for the Queen, and the meeting separated.

We have received and readily insert the following letter respecting the above meeting:—

Although that meeting was convened and sustained by some of the leading Dissenting ministers, allow me to say it did not represent the Nonconformists of Leicester. From all the information I have been able to obtain since, and from the neutral course taken by a large number who were present at that meeting, I believe I am justified in asserting that a majority of the Dissenters in this town are opposed to any steps being taken against the present movement of the Roman Catholics as an ecclesiastical body.

The majority may be classified as follows:—1st, Those who deny that any attack has been made upon the civil prerogative of the Queen as the head of the British constitution in the appointment of Papal dignitaries, and who think, consequently, that the agitation is uncalled for.

2nd, Those who believe that if such a charge be substantiated in the courts of law, the Executive has sufficient power to uphold the dignity of the Crown, and that it is unseemly for those who profess to be the opponents of any ecclesiastical hierarchy, whether Papal or Protestant, being connected with the State, to be asking the civil power to interfere with the discipline of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects.

I am extremely sorry that there should be any difference of opinion between those who have for so many years acted in concert upon all questions touching civil and religious liberty; but so it is in the present case, and as your next number will probably contain a report of the speeches at the meeting referred to, I think it only fair that your readers should be put in possession of the facts of the case. In conclusion, I would just add, that I attended the meeting to hear if any arguments could be adduced to justify such a movement on the part of Nonconformists, but all I heard failing to convince me, I felt bound to protest against the course of action adopted.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BAINES.

SIGNAL FAILURE OF A NO-POPERY MEETING AT NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

A public meeting was held at the Town-hall, Newport, on the 28th ult., in compliance with a requisition to the mayor. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Alexander Clarke, and was condemnatory of the Papal "aggression." The speaker asserted that any man who would refuse to go to the foot of the throne with the memorial that would be submitted to the meeting ought to drop the name of Protestant [cries of "No, no," and slight cheering]. The Rev. Mr. Wood (Wesleyan) rose to second the resolution, and was received with hisses and disapprobation, and cries of "Traitor," "No Pope Bunting," &c. He spoke against Popery and Tractarianism, and concluded by declaring that if the Pope of Rome took the place of the Queen of England, we should soon be without a House of Lords [cheers, hisses, and cries of "So much the better"]. The Mayor having declared that the resolutions would all be spoken to in the first place, and their import submitted to the meeting in the form of an address, called upon Mr. J. Eldridge to propose the second resolution. James Eldridge, Esq., regretted that the meeting was not unanimous. After giving details of the Popish practices abroad, the processions, ceremonies, and parades of relics, he concluded by exclaiming, "Down with the tiara and up with the crown." Mr. Robert Sewell, the brother of Dr. Sewell, of Oxford, here interposed, and read his reasons for refusing to sign the requisition for the meeting, to the effect that, holding the views he did of the nature and extent of the trust committed to the clergy, he could not, as a Churchman, approve of the discussion of those subjects by a mixed assemblage. This produced visible consternation on the platform. Mr. Edward Iloman seconded the second resolution, which strongly condemned Puseyite practices and principles.

George Hall, Esq., the Governor of Parkhurst Prison, supported the resolutions in a strong anti-Popery speech, and was followed by the Rev. J. Maude, the curate of Newport, to the same effect. The rev. gentleman was received with marked disapprobation.

Dr. Wavill, a magistrate of the borough, who was received with loud cheering, said, that, as a Baptist, he objected to the supremacy of the Queen in spiritual matters. The requisition called upon the Queen to put down error, to discountenance unscriptural opinions, and to preserve the doctrines of the faith inviolate. How could she do this but by calling into operation her power as supreme magistrate, by a bill of pains and penalties? [cheers and disapprobation from the platform.] Now this was opposed to the genius of Christianity; for at the first she came without pomp or parade. She asked no support from the law, nor fell back upon the sword of the civil magistrate. The Queen put down error! Why, error was a thing that rested in men's hearts; how could she get into people's hearts? [tremendous cheers.] How, then, could she put it down? The only means which she could call into operation were bayonets and cannon [great cheering]. For these reasons, as a Dissenter, he could neither join in the requisition, nor could he vote with them in an address, but should feel himself called upon to negative it by moving or supporting an amendment [loud and long-continued cheering].

A stranger in the body of the hall here obtained from the Mayor permission to address the meeting, and began by charging the Church of England with robbery of the Roman Catholics; and being called to order, he opened a heavy battery upon the Rev. Mr. Wood and the Wesleyans; and then made some remarks upon the Puseyites, and declared that no Dissenting minister had gone over to the Church of Rome. Eventually, the speaker was called to order by the meeting, and sat down.

The Rev. H. Smith, Chaplain of Parkhurst Prison, entered upon details from English history, to show the erroneous practices of the Church of Rome; maintaining, by the way, *the divine right of kings*, the Queen's supremacy, and the necessity of an appeal to the Government, in a speech which lasted more than an hour.

Abraham Clarke, Esq., a borough magistrate, said that he had no sympathy with the errors and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was a question upon which there must be no mistake. Having a firm reliance on the principles of civil and religious liberty, the use of reason in matters of religion, and the sufficiency of the Scriptures, he entertained little dread of Catholicism, and thought the present agitation uncalled for. The Pope has appointed his bishops: that is a fact. How will you deal with it? There are only three ways—they must be withdrawn, they must be quietly sanctioned, or we must join in the address, and call upon the Queen to repel the aggression. If he did the latter he must, to be consistent, join in any future movement for a penal enactment. He could not, therefore, join in the address, and call upon the Queen to enact pains and penalties against ten millions of his fellow-subjects for conscience' sake. He stood fast in the "liberty wherewith Christ had made him free." He could not support the address to the Queen: he believed it would lead to religious persecution; and must support an amendment [cheers].

Mr. F. Pittis rose to move the address, which acknowledged the supremacy of the Queen in matters of religion, and asked her to repel to the utmost of her power the Popish aggression, and reflected strongly on the conduct of the Puseyite party in the Church. He made a vehement speech; reflected strongly upon the opposition; exhibited the horrors of Catholicism, and described the burning of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, placing those events in the fourteenth century [much laughter, and ironical cheering].

Mr. R. Bryant, Churchwarden, seconded the address.

Mr. Jones, Baptist minister, on rising, was received with tremendous cheering, and spoke to the following effect:—

He as the Baptist minister of that town had great willingness to give his reasons for not having signed the requisition. He had a very clear political creed, and he hoped a not less clear religious one [cheers]. The present meeting had been called because the Pope had parcelled out England into ecclesiastical districts. When first told that such was the case, he expressed no surprise, for he felt none; he had nothing to lose, and therefore felt no concern about the matter: but on coming down into the town, he found that the doings of the Pope had produced about as much confusion amongst the members of the Church of England as would a gleam of sunshine among a synod of owls [hisses, and cheers]. They had heard a great deal that evening about Protestant principles, but none of the gentlemen had defined them. Now what were Protestant principles? He did not think that the reverend gentlemen were agreed as to their interpretation of them. His Protestant principles were the simple faith of Christ, and with that he protested against all error whatsoever; but the Protestant principles of the gentlemen on the platform were not the simple faith of Christ alone, but the Church as established by law aided thereto. Their Protestant principles were—the Queen as the head of the Church, archbishops, bishops, colleges, tithes, church-rates, and, in a word, the whole paraphernalia of a State religion [hisses, cheers, and cries of "Give it to them!"]. Just as there was a double interpretation of these principles, so was there a double mode of defending them. He was asked if he intended to protest against the Popish invasion? To be sure he did. Why he protested all the day long, by his position as a Dissenter—for he allowed of no such authority in matters of religion. He never preached a sermon but he protested; and the only way he knew of doing so was by opposing truth to error, and by striving to bring this simple faith of Christ into living contact with the hearts and consciences of men [cheers]. That was how he protested against Rome and all errors whatever; but if he had gone with that requisition, he must have protested on behalf of the Church of England, and that was what the gentlemen on the platform meant [cries of "No, no!"]. Reverend gentlemen said, "No, no," but they were no true sons of the Church if they went for less. Mr. J. then showed that they meant no less by their address to the Queen—the cardinal truth of which was the supremacy of the Church. They called upon him to "suppress unscriptural opinions, to discountenance error, &c.; and to put down, to the utmost of her power, this aggression on the part of Rome." With regard to the Queen's supremacy of the Church, he showed how foreign such a notion was to the genius of Christianity. Referring to the expression in the address, "to the utmost of her power," he alluded to the speech of Mr. Pittis. Mr. Pittis, he said, had reproduced Smithfield and its burnings, and raised such a desperate smoke that he lost himself, and stumbled upon conclusions beautifully illogical. The man was utterly befogged [cheers and laughter]. For instance, he discarded all interference with men's consciences, all persecution for religious opinion, and yet, when pressed by the meeting to say what he did mean, had declared himself for some means that should resolve themselves into the form of a law. Was law an abstraction?—and did they ever know a law without a penalty? Mr. Jones, speaking to this point, said:—Gentlemen, you in fact ask for a bill of pains and penalties, but you, as a Church, are the last people in the world to be entrusted with it. He then referred to the internal state of the Church itself; it was rotten and corrupt. The only way he knew to put down the Roman hierarchy was to put down all hierarchies. He then referred to the state of the Papacy in Italy, and concluded by moving the following amendment:—

That this meeting refuses to recognise the claims recently advanced by the Bishop of Rome, but is, at the same time, of opinion that all interference by the secular authority in matters affecting religious opinion is prejudicial to the best interests of Christianity.

This amendment was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Sayce, in a neat speech, seconded the amendment, contending that the bull of the Pope had reference only to his own spiritual subjects in these realms. He pronounced the whole agitation a bugbear, by which the Church party had scared themselves [cheers].

The Mayor hesitated to put the amendment, but being loudly called on by the meeting, was compelled to do so, when it was carried by a majority of two to one, amidst tremendous cheers and excitement.

Here J. H. Hurne, Esq., the town clerk, amid a scene of indescribable confusion, contended that the address ought yet to be put, as there was nothing (he said) in the amendment repugnant to the sentiments contained in the address. Order having been restored, the Mayor resolved to put the address, which was then negatived by the same majority of two to one.

An attempt was here made by the defeated party to propose a memorial to the Prime Minister, but the meeting would not permit it.

Mr. Jones proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor, and the large assemblage broke up, after cheering the Queen and the Mayor.

OTHER PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

Several county meetings have been held during the week—Leicester, Berks, Somersetshire, Dorset, Derby, and Dumfries—usually addressed by the county members. At that of Berks, the Rev. J. J. Brown, Baptist minister, opposed the address, because it recognised the Queen's spiritual supremacy; but Mr. Hodgson, a Wesleyan, and Mr. Legg, an Independent, strongly defended it. At the Dorset meeting a Roman Catholic priest and a Unitarian minister brought forward an amendment.—At a meeting at Buckingham, the late bankrupt Duke was the chief speaker. His Grace said, he was still opposed to Roman Catholic emancipation, and his hope was, that "the first Minister of the Crown would feel it his duty to carry out by deeds the words he had written in support of her Majesty's

prerogative."—At a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, two amendments were proposed and rejected; one of them brought forward by Mr. C. Raynes, and the other by the Rev. G. Harris (Unitarian minister). Mr. Charles Larkin, brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, created much uproar by a speech in which he said—"The Roman Catholics could retort their scorn; and however proud, and high, and insolent the bearing of any Protestant, they met their scorn with similar feeling. The requisitionists asked the Queen not to recognise Cardinal Wiseman. Why, they had found Cardinal Wiseman did not recognise the Queen: he had given her the 'cold shoulder.'" The Mayor called upon the speaker to retract language so disrespectful and insulting to her Majesty. The Rev. J. Rogers supported the memorial, with a denial of the Queen's supremacy. Both amendments were rejected, but not by a large majority.—At Wakefield, Mr. Candler, a member of the Society of Friends, moved an amendment, which was seconded by G. W. Harrison, Esq. (Wesleyan, and ex-mayor.) Mr. Joseph Kershaw, a Roman Catholic, and Mr. W. T. Lamb, introduced a second amendment, but eventually the original resolution for an address to the Queen was agreed to.—At Loughborough, which—having a large Roman Catholic chapel, and a convent occupied by a number of nuns, and being surrounded on one hand by the Roman Catholic college at Ratcliffe and the chapel at Barrow, and on the other by St. Mary's Abbey (formerly called the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard), at which there are an abbot and a large number of monks, and the Roman Catholic chapels of Whitwick, Gracedieu, and Sheepshed—is looked upon by some persons as the centre of a district in which the professors of the Romish faith are more numerous than in almost any other rural district of England—a meeting has been held, in which the Revs. Messrs. Goadby and Stevenson (General Baptists), W. Marcus (Independent), J. Wilson and F. Slight (Wesleyans), and J. Smith (Particular Baptist), took part with the clergy of the neighbourhood. Mr. Goadby said,—"Some of his brethren had asked, 'Why interfere? It is a fight between two rivals: let them fight it out.' He did not say so. He, as a Dissenter, objected to many things in the Church of England; but he was proud to say, that he regarded the Church of England as Protestant. He allowed no man authoritatively to tell him what he was to believe, and he allowed no man to obtrude himself between him and God [hear, hear]. Let them stand by the Church of England. It was essentially Protestant." Mr. Stevenson "entirely concurred."—At Bridgewater, Rev. H. Trend (Baptist) seconded the resolution. Mr. Sully moved an amendment, which Mr. Poole seconded, and the Rev. Mr. Jones (Unitarian) supported.—At Chard an ineffectual attempt was made to unite Churchmen and Dissenters. A meeting was held by the former in the morning, and by the latter in the evening of the same day; the Dissenters' meeting was addressed by S. Browne, Esq. (in the chair), Revs. E. Edwards (Baptist), and Griffith and Eastmead (Independent), and a memorial to the Queen adopted, deprecating interference with religious rights.—At Hexham (the seat of one of the new bishoprics), a meeting has been held, at which the Rev. W. Hurst (Wesleyan) proposed a resolution, and declared there was an element in Popery which forbade the right to liberty possessed by other Churches. The Rev. J. Walker (Independent) and J. Kirsopp, Esq., a magistrate, brought forward an amendment.—At Ipswich a lecture has been delivered by the Rev. Isaac Lord to a large meeting, which passed a resolution deprecating the interference of the civil power at this juncture, as one of the very evils of Popery, and subversive of the fundamental principles of Protestant Dissent.—At the town-council election of Southampton, during the last week, a Dissenting candidate was defeated, because he would not join with the anti-Papal agitation. An effigy was paraded in the streets, with the inscription, "Who will vote for Cardinal Norrington?" The defeated candidate has issued the following address:—

TO THE BURGESSSES OF THE WARD OF ST. MARY!

GENTLEMEN,—The result of the Poll has realized my expectations of a defeat; but it is still my duty to return my hearty thanks to the 224 free and independent Burgesses who were proof against a senseless cry. I am beaten by beer and bigotry—by the publican and priest, and of such a combination it is difficult to say which is the more dangerous. Those who accuse me of sympathy with the politics and religion of the Pope know better. With my opinions, I cannot have much in common with his Holiness of Rome. The Popery I dread is a State religion, and the Dishonesty of Dissent. That man who signs a petition calling for Government interference in religious matters is not a real Dissenter, although he may be a preacher, and have hundreds for his congregation as well as hundreds a-year. An Act of Parliament Church may fly to an Act of Parliament for protection, for its strength is not in principle but in law. My friends, all of you, in the stupid quarrels of rival and equally domineering sects, think of, and obey the advice of Gamaliel, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles,—“Refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught. I am, Gentlemen, your friend and servant,

HENRY NORRINGTON.

STROUD.—Respecting the Stroud meeting, briefly noticed in our last, a correspondent sends us further particulars. The resolution was carried under a misunderstanding, and it was determined to hold a "civil and religious liberty meeting" in the town yesterday (Tuesday) evening. Mr. R. Winterbotham, a county magistrate and Dissenter, we observe from the local papers, delivered a speech we would gladly copy if space permitted.

CANTERBURY AND ROME.—A lecture under this title was delivered by Mr. Ernest Jones, at the

Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, on Monday evening, to a large audience of workmen. The lecturer forcibly described the nature and history of the two Churches, contrasted both with Christianity, and exhorted his audience, amidst tremendous applause, not to meddle between the rival hierarchies, till the time came to get back Church property for the people.—Dr. Sexton has delivered a lecture at the Institution, Hackney-road, enforcing the same sentiments.

THE UNITARIANS.—The Unitarian congregation at Cheltenham, have presented an address to the Roman Catholics of that town, as "brethren and fellow-Christians," condoling with them on the injury done to their place of worship in the late riot there, and earnestly disavowing sympathy with the spirit of the prevalent agitation.—The Rev. Dr. Sadler lectured on Sunday evening at Little Portland-street Chapel, on the "Prospects of England with regard to Catholicism," and eloquently deprecated any appeal to the civil power.

GEORGE BACON, Esq., of Lamcote House, near Nottingham, a "Dissenter of the Independent sect," has written a letter to the Roman Catholic priest, at St. Barnabas, Nottingham, presenting a painting of "Christ in the outer court, crowned with thorns," by Gaspar Crayer, for an "altar-piece to his chapel, as a proof that he is not one of those whose mind is contracted in matters of church discipline," and that he "would be the last to enslave the consciences of others who do not see with the same eyes as himself." The painting is valued at 200 guineas.

MR. R. DOYLE AND "PUNCH."—This able artist has left *Punch* in consequence of the decided part taken by our witty contemporary in the No-Popery controversy. Mr. Doyle denies a rumour that this step was taken at the instigation of his father confessor; it was "a sense of common propriety" that compelled him to resign the connexion.

BURNING THE POPE.—There has been another of these disgraceful exhibitions. On Friday evening a huge effigy of the Pope was tied to a stake erected on Clapham-common, and burnt in the presence of several thousands of people.

In consequence of a representation made to the Horse Guards that the addresses of the Rev. Ignatius Collingridge, the Roman Catholic priest officiating at the chapel in St. Peter-street, in this city, were calculated to have a prejudicial influence on the loyal character of our troops, orders were last week received that their attendance at the chapel should be discontinued.—*Hampshire Chronicle*.

Mr. Anstey, M.P., has published a pamphlet respecting the Queen's supremacy. We have not seen it ourselves, but the *Morning Chronicle* says that the learned gentleman states his facts, and draws his legal inferences, "with a cold and inflexible indifference as to whether they tend, or which side of the question they favour; so much so, that he leaves us much in doubt whether he has any sympathy whatever with the movement which his Church is now making. Our own impression is, that there is a quiet air of derision running through the whole, and that his principal aim is to hint, by the arrangement of a chain of authorities and legal propositions, that an injudicious move has brought the Roman Church into a position surrounded by difficulties."

We believe we are justified in stating, that as it would be a glaring anomaly to recognise the right of the Church of Rome to have a hierarchy in one part of the United Kingdom, while that right is denied to her in another, it is the intention of ministers, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the sister country. We have further reason to believe, that though some of Lord John Russell's colleagues were, in the first instance, opposed to the contemplated measure, they have now given way—regarding it as the only practicable mode of getting rid of the anomaly as refusing to recognise Popish prelates in England, while they are acknowledged in Ireland.—*Morning Advertiser*.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT TOOTING.—Mother Church has just been paying a maternal visit to one of her sons at Tooting (Mr. J. Scott, jun.), walking off, on the occasion, with one dozen tea-spoons, one pair of table-spoons, one pair of salt-spoons, and one pair of sugar-tongs, valued at £2 16s. 3d., for church-rates and expenses to the amount of £28s. 6d. Oddly enough, this has been done under the sanction of one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, by means of a peace-officer, and in the name and for the maintenance of the religion of peace!

A JUST AND LIBERAL LANDLORD.—Earl Fitzwilliam has set a noble example to landlords. At his rental-audits his lordship stated to his numerous tenantry the course which he intended to pursue towards them for the future. After referring to the reduction in the price of agricultural produce, consequent upon the repeal of the Corn Laws, and declaring it to be his opinion that "the average price of corn will rule low—lower, probably, than the present price"—his lordship announced that he should make such "an equitable adjustment of rents" as the nature of the case might require, and that he would at once cause "a minute investigation to be made into the merits of each farm, with a view to the reduction of the rent." This announcement was, of course, received by the tenantry with loud applause, which the noble lord instantly checked, saying that what he proposed to do was "only an act of justice," inasmuch "as the staple articles of their production had greatly fallen in price."

He that does good to another man, does good also to himself; not only in the consequence, but even in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well-doing is an ample reward.—*Seneca*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VINDICATION OF ANTI-STATE-CHURCH OPPOSITION TO THE POPE'S BULL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg space for a short letter in your next. You may always be depended upon as writing conscientiously, but I regret, with Mr. Mursell (in his letter in to-day's *Nonconformist*), that you deprecate co-operation by Dissenters with others, and, indeed, all action whatever, against even the political insult, as many think it, offered by the Pope's recent bull, to our Queen and country. For my own part, I met and acted with my fellow-parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, as a citizen with fellow-citizens, and did not vote for the memorial, as your report implies that I did; because, although, upon the whole, drawn up with much consideration for differing opinions, it called upon the civil power to regulate religious matters. But I could have concurred in a proposal that the bull should be declared by the Legislature null and void, upon the ground that a foreign prince should exercise no jurisdiction, under any pretext of spiritual or other office, in another state, without consent of that state, first formally applied for and obtained, or obviously given by its existing laws. I cannot agree that the Catholic Emancipation Act gave this consent. To say it did so, I think would prove too much; viz., that the Pope is allowed by it to do whatever he may judge requisite in order to the perfection of his spiritual rule—and then what temporal intrusions and persecutions might not follow, or be (according to Dr. Wiseman, and may I not add, yourself?) unjustly interdicted!

It is quite clear that the Pope suspected that his plan might not be regarded by our Government as justified by the Emancipation Act, or he would not have consulted Lord Minto. I think Lord John Russell—however inconsistent in some of his measures, and condemned by what he has sanctioned in Ireland and the colonies, and, as is alleged, by his own private bye-play at St. Barnabas—very properly characterised the Pope's bull as "insolent and insidious."

We do not endorse the State-church principle by taking offence at the Pope's act as an invasion of the Queen's supremacy, and as, therefore, a national insult. It is not the less an insult, if one at all, because we may consider the State-church an evil, and because, if there were no State-church, the insult might be comparatively harmless. That the State-church, as such, is, and must be, an evil, however reformed, you and I agree; and I hope the public, by the Pope's unintended help, will become, more than it has hitherto been, awake to the fact that here is the danger as well as the insult, and the root of the mischief, and to the root go. Neglecting this, nothing can be expected from the present stir, but that it will take a deeper strike and wider spread.

Yours very truly, however differing,

London, Nov. 27, 1850.

EDWARD SWAINE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As I concur with Mr. Mursell, and many friends of the *Nonconformist*, in considering that your views relating to the aggressions of Popery are incorrect, allow me to submit to your judgment a few circumstances to justify this opinion. In order to make the statement short and distinct, it shall be drawn up in the form of a bill of indictment against the Universities and a numerous body of the clergy, for a conspiracy with Rome against the Protestant interest of Great Britain.

The first count charges certain parties with writing and publishing a series of tracts, wherein they deprecate the glorious Reformation, alleging that it was a mistake, and has been fraught with innumerable evils.

The second count charges certain parties with endeavouring to exalt the Church, and subjugate the State to its domination, and to accomplish this object they deny the supremacy of the Queen, to whom they have sworn allegiance, in order that the people may be delivered into the power of the priesthood without protection and security from the civil power.

The third count charges them with altering the existing arrangement of the ecclesiastical services in the Church, by introducing a variety of new ceremonies and mummeries, assimilating the forms of worship to the practices of Rome; ordering auricular confession, prayers to the Virgin, and a variety of superstitious practices, totally inconsistent with the usages of the Protestant Church.

The fourth count, instituting persecutions against clergymen in order to expel from the Church all ministers who dissent from the dogmas of the "Tracts for the Times;" endeavouring to procure the assent and signatures of the clergy to these dogmas, in order to subvert the Protestant interest in Great Britain, and to bring the Established Church into union with the Roman Catholic Church.

The fifth count charges the Tractarian clergy with concerting measures with Dr. Wiseman, and certain parties at Rome, to influence the Pope to take possession of the deteriorated English Church, between one and two hundred English clergymen having already deserted to Rome, assuring him that a large number were prepared to join in this movement. Refer to the statements made at the county meeting for Berks, the meeting at Leeds under Dr. Hook, and by the Dean of Bristol.

Perhaps you may inquire, admitting this statement to be true, what have we, as Dissenters, to do with the dispute? If no demonstration of resistance to this awful assumption of spiritual domination had been manifested, the combined influence of corrupt Rome, in union with the treachery of the English Church, and, at another election, a deteriorated Parliament, it is possible that laws might be enacted or altered under which Dissenters enjoy the portion of liberty already granted, and we or our children would be again exposed to the terrible conflict our forefathers so grievously endured. At any rate, I think the most true and successful mode to separate the Church from the State, is to expose her infamous conduct in this base and insidious movement, so as to exhibit, in all its fearful aspects, the danger to a free people arising from any religious establishments.

Yours truly,

THOMAS PEWTRESS.

Gravesend, November 22nd, 1850.

THE TRUE "NO POPERY" CRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A sense of duty at the present crisis impels me to call the attention of Protestants to two discourses by

the Rev. W. Brock, entitled, "Sacramental Religion subversive of Vital Christianity." The publisher is "H. K. Lewis, 15, Gower-street North." It is presumed that by their attentive perusal all sincere Protestants will (like myself) perceive what is the real foe with which we have, in our respective spheres, to contend if we sincerely desire to see peace and prosperity within the borders of our churches. The "No Popery" cry, so industriously and successfully raised by a *ritual* hierarchy, and to their shame be it spoken, echoed, in ignorance of its real nature, by many professing Nonconformists, has placed the priesthood of subtle Rome in a better position with candid minds than it ever before occupied. It is the *spirit* of Popery (not its name in Pius IX. and his Cardinal) we must deprecate if we take our stand upon *gospel truth*. The doctrine of "sacramental efficacy" is Popery, whether found in a Church of Rome making seven sacraments essential to salvation, or in that which makes two "necessary to the same." Another cardinal and lamentable error of partially enlightened minds (e.g. the worthy Dean of Bristol) in the present day is that of considering Tractarianism as a heresy which has crept into the Church of England from without, and not, as it is in fact, a part of her original constitution. An accurate acquaintance with the origin and history of the Church Establishment will doubtless enable all inquirers after truth to recall the lamentations of sincere scriptural reformers over what was too aptly termed "Cranmer's Compromise," and their prophetic anticipations, now so painfully realized, that the measure of Popery retained in the Reformed Church, through a false and fatal expediency, would eventually reproduce all the essential errors of Rome. We of the year 1850 can "set to our seal" that such has been the result; but as the promotion of the present intolerant excitement, originated and fanned by a rival hierarchy equal in arrogance and exclusiveness to that of Rome, will only strengthen the former in its corruptions, and place the latter on the vantage ground of a species of moral martyrdom, let us who desire the true welfare of our Zion address ourselves to the radical cure of the evils we deplore by assisting in the severance of that State connexion, which is the source and strength of anti-Christian power, and meet Popery, whether emanating from a Cardinal Wiseman or a Lord Bishop of London, upon *bible* grounds; for so surely as the natural sun dispels all the gloom and noxious mists of night, shall the truth of God prevail to dissipate moral darkness and Popish corruption, and give the victory to that one apostolical "Church of Christ" (not of Rome, nor of England) against which we have His promise who cannot lie, that the "gates of hell shall never prevail."

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
A SCRIPTURE PROTESTANT.
London, Nov. 30, 1850.

THE MEETING OF THE RATE-PAYERS OF ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—One word respecting the above meeting. It deserves, I think, especial notice, both on account of the manner in which it was conducted—presenting, as it did, an honourable contrast to the memorable Islington gathering, at which you were so roughly treated; the Dissenters having a fair field throughout—and on account, also, of the way in which it has been reported by the daily press.

The *Times* found it most convenient to devote but six lines to a meeting held at the Court end of town, and in the very parish in which are the residences both of the Bishop of London, and of his arch friend, the Pope's representative himself! Its antipodes, both in honesty and in politics, the *Morning Advertiser*, although compelled, from the comparative smallness of its size, to condense all its reports, contrived to give Mr. Bidgood's hard hits. In its anxiety, however, to be concise, it stated that "Mr. Swaine, Mr. Box, and Mr. Locke, supported the memorial"—which was quite incorrect, as regards one of our Nonconformist pillars, Mr. Swaine, as, doubtless, your report will show. The *Daily News*, a very equivocal representative of liberalism, though reporting Mr. Bidgood's speech at considerable length, contrived to exclude every remark which struck at the Establishment principle—buried Mr. Swaine's resolutions altogether—and by so doing, and artfully twisting his speech, led the reader completely astray. This deserves the more notice, as the majority of your readers would probably look to that journal for the fairest report of liberal sentiments. But, alas, this is not the first time it has dealt treacherously. We need be under no fear of its riding any liberal principle to death; for just as one fancies it is going a-head, we are thrown on our beam-ends by a sudden pull-up—some ghost of its own creation having met it midway. From the *Morning Herald*—which, whether granddama or no, played the man during the Hungarian struggle, supporting the noble band of patriots throughout—from that alone, of the daily journals, could the Dissenters gain a fair report of the meeting. It gave Mr. Bidgood's speech in full, with all his home thrusts, and the cheers they elicited—a condensed, but honest report of Mr. Swaine's speech—and his resolutions entire, not omitting the expressions of approval elicited by both.

Alas! for the position of the daily press! Indeed, even those of our weekly journals which profess Nonconformity, seem, for the most part, to be lagging behind in the ruts of expediency; kindly anxious, I would in charity suppose, to avoid interfering with your claims to the title of "The Nonconformist."

Before closing, may I be permitted to suggest that I think the more wealthy among your readers could not do better service to the "good cause" than by freely circulating Mr. Swaine's timely pamphlet, "No Popery; the Cry Examined." It is eminently calculated to keep the Dissenter in his proper place, and to put the unprejudiced Churchman on the right tack at the present crisis.

Yours faithfully,

A NONCON.

THE PAPAL "AGGRESSION."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Amidst the noise created by the "No Popery" cry, and its miscellaneous adjuncts, I fear I shall fail to get a hearing. But I must try, although to speak just now in opposition to the current tone and temper, is to subject oneself to the painful imputation of pooh-poohing and Rationalism. Having lived some

years in the British colonies, and having seen our "glorious constitution in Church and State" in its distant ramifications, the result is that I am not at all alarmed about this "Papal Invasion." As yet I can't see "that all the population of England, from the Queen upon the throne down to the meanest subject, has been audaciously placed, whether they will or no, under the authority of the man of sin." Mr. Forster may be right, but I really hope, as a loyal Englishman, asking no connexion with any other house than the house of Brunswick and Co., that I may be permitted to say most decidedly that I am NOT UNDER the authority of the man of sin. Nor am I very perplexed at the terrible announcement that "we lay down on Sunday night as usual, and awoke on Monday morning, and found ourselves the inhabitants of Catholic England." This, if true, is very terrible, but for the sake of sick women and young children, to say nothing of the national debt, I hope that Mr. Binney is under a false impression. I am sure he will not mind directing his attention a second time to the matter. My idea is (under correction) that if the Pope of Rome ("that old idiot") chooses to create archbishops, &c., and pay for them out of the "Holy Catholic Church" funds, we haven't much to do with it. God forbid that the Roman Catholic, as such, should not have the same liberty of speech and of action that I claim for myself.

But touching the colonies: Mr. Forster calls Lord John's "an admirable letter;" I presume, not on account of its style, but as the voice of the Executive. I wish I were not so obtuse, but over the water Lord John and Sir Charles, &c., have long established this same Roman Catholic religion. Really, if the colonies can bear up under it, is the mother country so decrepit, that a Cardinal Archbishop, free gratis for nothing, is to ruin her? Why, in the colonies they pay for them, and every year cry out the more the better cheer.

In the last colony I had the misfortune to live and to lose my health in, the "comprehensive paternalism" of our Government has established (i.e. placed on the civil list of the distressed colonists) the Church of England, the Residuary Church of Scotland, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Wesleyan Methodists (of course), and, *horresco referens*,

Eight Roman Catholic Priests,
and

One Roman Catholic Bishop!

And this Bishop, Sir, in a bankrupt colony, is addressed by the Government under the "term, style, or title," of the "Right Reverend Bishop Hynes, Bishop of British Guiana and Barbados: Patron and Superior of the Ursuline Convent, St. Joseph's, George Town, Demerara."

If they do these things in a colony, and pay for them too, and yet the missionaries and their flocks are not prevented (as I can testify), although "Popery" is established and paid for by the government, I think we had better cease our "Morrison pill remedies" against this evil or any other evil, and ask for a fair and full representation of the people; then all religious sects will be thrown on the exclusive support of their adherents, and God will speed the right.

Hoping to be forgiven my ignorance,

I remain, yours truly,

Ryston, Herts, Nov. 26, 1850.

W. G. BARRETT.

MR. MURSELL AND THE NO-POPERY CRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I certainly could not have imagined, till I read Mr. Mursell's note, that any of your readers would exactly regret the straightforward and generous course you have pursued—even if they differ from you in sentiment—nor do I now believe that they are more than a few.

With regard to the Anti-state-church Society, I should have supposed that every agent or speaker was expected to take his own course and use his own arguments, and that Mr. Mursell at one of your meetings would be at perfect liberty to make what use he might choose, or none at all, of the Pope's movement. But if any are likely to judge, as he says, it seems to me merely a lamentable instance of the injustice and folly of such people, who, with Dr. Campbell, will confound men and things, principles or movements, and their advocates. But the part of Mr. M.'s note that attracted most attention and awakened most surprise, was that in which he gives it as his decided opinion that the Pope's movement is an audacious encroachment on the civil prerogatives of the Crown. I for one—and doubtless there are many more—should much like to know what we are to understand by this. Mr. Mursell's opinion, doubtless, is of great weight, but we need something more than a very decided opinion to regard ourselves in the light of civil or political rebels. I happen to be one of those who have declined taking any part in the present agitation, and have lectured on the subject, to exhort to a little English common sense and justice in the matter. But, Sir, if Mr. Mursell's opinion be correct, we have, in acting thus, unconsciously involved ourselves in very serious error, not to say crime. And since his opinion is very decided, I think Mr. M. owes it to a large number of your readers, and to himself, to give the reasons for this opinion. How to regard it in this light, and yet free Dissent from the same encroachment, I certainly do not see.

I am sorry thus to intrude on your time and space; but we all feel the extreme importance of all the light that can be got on the subject, and I shall certainly gladly learn all the reasons Mr. M. may urge for his decided opinion.

My feeling at present is, that when England's boasted love of liberty is being almost repudiated by a tide of intolerance, with Dr. Cumming and his 120-gun man-of-war at the head, it is hard to repress the desire to wash one's hands clean of the stain.

Personally, most thankful for the honourable course you have taken,

I am, yours respectfully,

Kimbolton, Nov. 28, 1850.

SAMUEL EDGER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—All who know Mr. Mursell, of Leicester, must respect his opinion on any point relating to the bearings of the Anti-state-church question. I confess I have been a little surprised to find him express his decided opinion "that the conduct of the Pope of Rome is a most audacious infringement on the civil supremacy of the Queen." As a constant reader of the *Patriot*, as well as of the *Nonconformist*, I have seen very many strong assertions to the same effect. I have been an-

xious, but in vain, looking through speeches, letters, and leading articles, for something like a clear and calm statement of the grounds on which this conclusion is founded—a conclusion from which I have hitherto felt compelled to dissent. I know no man better able than Mr. Mursell to render a reason; and really, Sir, a little logic would be very tranquillising amid the roar and fury of this Anti-papal hurricane. I seriously question the wisdom and consistency of the position taken by some of our brethren of the Anti-state-church Association on the present occasion; and the use which the *Patriot* has made of Mr. M.'s letter, in a most malignant and insane leading article, is not at all calculated to produce a more favourable opinion of the alliance of Dissenters with Churchmen in this agitation. Yet I am quite open to conviction, and shall feel much obliged if our friend will favour us with his reasons for the opinion which he has avowed.

Yours truly,

Baptist College, Pontypool,
November 29, 1850.

THOS. THOMAS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—There are many Dissenters, who, like myself, feel considerably perplexed as to what action to take in the present excitement occasioned by the Papal aggression. It is by no means a pleasant thing for one to dissent from a popular demonstration, like that which is now being made through the length and breadth of the land. One would, if he could, join most cordially in the effort, which very extensively engages the sympathies and energies both of Dissenters and Churchmen. As to a feeling of hatred to the "Man of Sin," and a fervent desire for his entire destruction in this and other lands—there must be perfect unanimity among all right-hearted Protestants. But the question with many Dissenters is this—"Can we righteously and consistently petition Government to suppress the recent Papal aggression in our country?" If it could be proved (it has often been asserted) that the establishment of the Papal hierarchy was an infringement of the civil supremacy of the Queen—or an entrenchment upon the political rights of the British people—we would most heartily implore the Government to adopt speedy measures to repel the usurper! But if "his Holiness" has done no more than to provide spiritual supplies for the spiritual exigencies of his own people, we conceive he has done no more than he has a right to do—what every Dissenting body is allowed to do—and what cannot be disallowed to the Roman Catholic without a manifest and fearful wrong. It has been said that the assumption of titles, such as "Bishops," &c., is a violation of the spirit of the constitution. Be it so; and I ask—is that all? and is that a delinquency of so serious a character as to justify all that wrath which has broken out in our land? Is that the ground on which an honest Dissenter can appeal to Government, and invoke the civil power? All this stir about a name! What care we about such trifles! That is evidently a matter that must be settled between the Churchmen and the Roman Catholic. If they have no objection, we will look on to watch the struggle—we have no wish to take a part in it. It has been further said, that "if the present movement be tolerated—though at present nothing more than what is ecclesiastical is attempted—further aggressions will be made, which shall be most disastrous to our civil and religious liberties." We do not wish to shut our eyes against the past misdoings of the "Mother of Harlots," and we fully believe that if she could gain the power to persecute, even unto a cruel death, all that dissent from her communion, she has the will; yet, as she has not the power, her will is powerless! and it is our wisdom to facilitate every movement which will render her acquisition of the power utterly impossible. That she has the will is a fact of which the Government cannot take cognizance. That a man would, if he could, rob you of your property, would render it necessary to have him under police surveillance; but till the deed was done, or at least attempted to be done, no punishment could be justly inflicted. So in the present case—we suspect that the Romish hierarchy to be an evil-disposed personage—we think she is "up to mischief"—and will, if she can, rob and murder us! Let us keep our eye on her doings. Don't let us imprison her so long as she behaves with becoming propriety. She is, we know, an old dame that cannot safely be trusted "farther than you can see her;" nevertheless, we give her, so long as she acts uprightly, fair play—equal privileges with ourselves. But as soon as ever she gives signs of unlawful aggression upon the rights of the people among whom she is allowed to dwell in peace, we would have her arrested and quietly exiled to her own place. Till then we would not be a party in inflicting any punishment upon her. Her absurd doings—her abominable doctrines—her vile impostures—we would take every opportunity to expose; and by every moral means attempt to bring to an end. This we purpose—but in this effort we dare not ask the help of the civil government. We refuse to the magistrate the right to interfere in matters ecclesiastical—whether of Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, or Dissenters.

Mr. Mursell says, "The recent conduct of the Pontiff of Rome is, in my decided opinion, a most audacious infringement on the civil supremacy of the Queen," &c. There is not a man in the country whose statement deserves greater respect than Mr. M.'s, and we are sure that no man is better able to sustain his statements by convincing arguments than Mr. M. A great service would be rendered to the Dissenters of this country if Mr. M. would be so kind, through the medium of your paper, to supply the facts or arguments on which he rests his "decided opinion." We shall thank him for such a favour.

Yours, &c.,

Walsall, Nov. 30.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

"EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY."—A few weeks ago a young man from the neighbourhood of Manchester was met in the streets of Liverpool by one of his neighbours, walking with a young woman, a relative of his wife, but with whom he was considered to be rather too familiar. The neighbour dodged them, and found that they had taken their passage to America. The neighbour hastened home, and communicated the fact to the wife, who promptly went over to Liverpool and saw the Captain, and told him her story. He told her to go back and sell her goods immediately and return to him. She did so, arriving just as the vessel was about to leave. She was taken on board, and introduced to her faithless husband, and the young woman was sent ashore, the real wife taking her place.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE LEVY OF FORTY THOUSAND MEN, AND THE AFFAIRS OF GERMANY.—The bureaux of the Assembly met on Monday week, to appoint a committee to examine the bill introduced by the Minister of War, for an extraordinary credit of 8,460,000 francs, to meet the expense of the levy of 40,000 men, which is to compose the army of reserve on the north-eastern frontier of France. The discussion was highly important. All the leaders of the Moderate party give it as their decided opinion that the committee should formally express its approbation of the pacific feelings put forth in the President's Message, and its expectation that France should maintain the strictest neutrality in the affairs of Germany. Count Molé made a long and energetic speech in this sense, as well as M. Berryer. The latter said, in his opinion France ought not to entangle itself in a German war, excepting in a case of extreme necessity, and in the event of there being no other means of preserving the equilibrium of Europe. The Marquis of Dalmatia (the son of Marshal Soult), who was ambassador in Prussia under M. Guizot's Government, made a violent attack on the policy pursued for some time past by Prussia. He said that democracy of Germany was a source of danger to all Europe, and that every means must be taken to keep it down. Above all things, France ought to look with suspicion on those democrats, one of whose great objects was to deprive France of the province of Alsace. The Bonapartists expressed an opinion that the Assembly ought not to vote an order of the day, or come to any other decision which would formally pledge the country in favour of a neutral line of policy. They thought that in the present position of affairs the Assembly should be very reserved in offering any opinion, as questions of this importance and delicacy ought to be left to the discretion of the Government. Some of them, and among others MM. Daru, Arrighi de Padoue, and Mathieu de la Rédorte, went so far as to declare that the Assembly ought to vote the credits without expressing an opinion upon the subject. They contended that to act otherwise would be to manifest distrust in the Government. In general, the opinions expressed by the members of the Conservative party were favourable to Austria. Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, though present, did not express any opinions; nor did the ultra-republicans.

The report was brought up on Saturday by M. de Remusat. It recommends the credit, with the maintenance of neutrality, but is pervaded by an anti-democratic spirit.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Parliament was opened on the 23rd ult. by the King in person; the most interesting part of his speech at the present moment was that where he said:—"The efforts of my Government have not succeeded hitherto in overcoming the difficulties which have arisen with the Court of Rome, in consequence of certain laws which the powers of the State could not refuse to introduce in the new political and legal organization of the country. The rule of our conduct has constantly been the respect we all profess for the Holy See, in conjunction with a firm resolution to uphold the independence of our legislation. Faithful to our duties, and persevering in the exercise of our rights, we hope that time and the happy influence of religion and civilization will enable us to establish that harmony which is one of the first wants of the social state."

GERMANY.

SUPPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN QUESTION.

A sudden and unlooked-for conclusion appears to have been put to the German question by a circular note of Lord Palmerston's declaring that England will never consent to recognise the Diet, and strongly exhorting all parties to peace. In consequence of this, it is supposed, Manteuffell despatched a message to Prince Schwarzenburg, desiring to meet him at Odenburg, and the Prince consented to the interview at Olmentz. At that conference it was decided that the Bundestag troops should evacuate Hesse-Cassel, provided those of Prussia did the same.

The evacuation, however, does not take place without securing to the Hessians the *status quo* before the commencement of their quarrel with the Elector and Hassenpflug. The Elector is to return in a day or two to Cassel, accompanied by two Hessian regiments, which are to be reconstructed for the purpose. The Hessian Landtag is to be re-assembled at once, and the constitution is to be maintained intact. Hassenpflug, it is expected, will be dismissed, and so the settlement of all disputes facilitated. Schleswig-Holstein and its affairs are to remain an open question until the free conferences have met. These are to meet immediately, and the place of meeting is to be named by Prussia. The funds have risen under this pacific aspect of affairs, and it is expected the Chambers will be prorogued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The pending struggle between the colonists and the Government may be thus briefly described:—The task of framing a draft constitution for the colony was recently entrusted by Sir Harry Smith, in conformity with instructions from head-quarters, to his legislative council. That council was composed, in addition to himself, of five official, and six non-official members. One of the non-official members was a nominee of the governor; four of them were nominated as having been recommended for the office by the votes of a majority of

the municipalities and district road-boards throughout the colony; and one as having been so recommended by the votes of a majority of the municipalities and district road-boards of the eastern districts. Sir Harry Smith wished the council, in addition to the task of framing a constitution, to carry on the legislative and financial business of the year. The four non-official members, nominated in conformity with the wishes of a majority of the municipalities and district road-boards of the whole colony, wished to have the council's functions limited to the framing of a constitution, leaving legislation and the voting of taxes to the legislature that should be elected under the constitution. A majority of the council supported the views of the Governor, and the four popular members—Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Mr. Brand, Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Reitz—resigned their seats. The Governor hereupon requested the "residuary" members of the Council to continue their labours on the constitution as a commission; and these gentlemen complied with his request. On the other hand, the Municipal Board of Cape Town requested the four members who had resigned, and the gentleman who had received the votes of the next greatest number of municipalities and road-boards for a seat in the Council, to prepare a draft of a constitution. This they have done; the Municipal Board of Cape Town has adopted the draft, has ordered it to be circulated for the approbation of all the road-boards and municipalities of the colony, has requested Sir Andries Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn to carry the draft to England in order to obtain for it the sanction of Government, and have commenced a subscription to defray the expense of these proceedings.

AMERICA.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN BOSTON.

The United States papers up to Nov. 20th are occupied with electioneering news, to the exclusion of all other intelligence but that of the reception of Mr. George Thompson in Boston, which was converted by a pro-slavery mob into a disgraceful uproar. The meeting took place in Faneuil Hall, and was "organized" by the leading abolitionists of Massachusetts—Edmund Quincy, James Russell Lowell, Samuel May, and others. Lloyd Garrison read an address, which was allowed to pass without interruption; but Wendell Phillips' voice was drowned in cheers for "Webster" and "Michael Fillmore." Mr. Thompson was then introduced, and for ten minutes stood with folded arms, saluted with a storm of mingled cheers and hisses. He bowed, and would have retired, but his friends urged him to remain. Then a chair was handed to him and he sat down. He again rose, bowed, and proceeded to speak—"Gentlemen, I have no desire to press myself upon your attention; I only," but his accents were drowned by the cheers that went forth "for Winthrop," "for Webster," and "for the country." Mr. Thompson finally withdrew from the platform. A conference was then held among the presiding officers as to what was best to be done, and it was resolved to introduce William H. Channing; but immediately upon his mounting the rostrum, "three cheers for Jenny Lind" were called for, and heartily given by the crowd. Mr. Channing continuing to harangue and gesticulate, about fifty whistlers struck up a medley of tunes, consisting of "Yankee Doodle," "Dandy Jim," and one fellow, more shrill than his companions, gave an excellent imitation of Jenny Lind's "echo." Rings were also formed in various parts of the hall, and the "Camptown hornpipe" was danced by some half-dozen couples. After the dancing, cheers were given for the "Hen Convention," and groans for "John Bull." The renowned Abigail Folsom made her appearance in the northern gallery, and was received with hearty cheers. She claimed a hearing, and the company present was too good-natured to refuse her. Her first sentences were lost in the generous greetings of the crowd; but quiet having been restored, she proceeded to speak in defence of the right of speech. "It is glorious," she said, "to be here to-night." She then went on to say that brutes would conduct themselves better than the auditors present, and that a lion in his native desert is a better behaved animal than some folks. She concluded by exclaiming that "all rights—civil, religious, and domestic, depend upon the right of free speech." Here the whistlers again struck up, and there was another bout at dancing, in the midst of which Theodore Parker appeared upon the rostrum, and claimed a hearing; but the multitude seemed too much amused with their own sports to attend to his request, and after pointing to the portraits of Washington and Hancock, Mr. Parker withdrew like those who had preceded him. It was then resolved to adjourn the meeting; and the gas was turned down. Frederick Douglass was seen, the accounts say, waving his hands in the dusk, and entreating a hearing, when the hall was cleared by the city marshal.

No violence appears to have been intended to Mr. Thompson. The *New York Tribune* and the Boston papers print the speech he was to have delivered. It begins, singularly enough,—"I should deem myself unworthy the honour and privilege I now enjoy." It is an eloquent review of the political and social progress of both countries since Mr. Thompson's last visit to the States; and concludes with a forcible but temperate representation of the views of Englishmen of slavery. He had delivered an address on the 18th, in the Balkness-street Church, which passed off quietly, except that he was enthusiastically applauded.

The *Tribune* forbears to comment on this disgraceful treatment of an "eminent foreign philanthropist;" and the *Boston Chronotype* declares the

tumult was got up by "rowdies," engaged by friends of Mr. Webster. The *New York Post* had instigated such proceedings by its abuse of Mr. Thompson and his constituents, which they may like to read:—

George Thompson, the first Englishman who started, in this country, the anti-slavery agitation, has again visited these shores, after worming himself into the British Parliament, through the votes of the Socialists of the London "Tower Hamlets"—the most corrupt district of small politicians in this mundane sphere. After being a firebrand in this country, he returned to England to abuse our institutions, and to take part in the anti-corn-law agitation, that led to his subsequent possession of a seat in the House of Commons. We shall not, at present, stop to array against him the evidences of his notorious conduct in his own country. It is enough that he has been an agitator, unscrupulously bent on hurrying ridicule upon the American character, and upon our institutions. He is the representative of the mind of the lowest class of Englishmen, besotted with ignorance and very bad beer. The honesty of George Thompson's political career is to be discovered in no act of his life; and it is not at all unlikely, if he is not an agent of Palmerston, that he comes out here under the auspices of the East India Company! He has been elevated into place by the Socialist politicians, who, midst the fumes of tobacco and ale, go through fire and smoke, on a small scale, for any loud talker who can appeal to their passions and prejudices. We have watched him closely ever since he left this country—have been on his track in Scotland, in Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and even down as low as the dark streets of the Tower Hamlets—the rendezvous of coal-heavers and coal-whippers, by whose black hands he was lifted into Parliament. We know his course on the Brazil and West India sugar question—and the whole train of his ambitious designs for the overthrow of this country's peace, by the constant correspondence he has kept up with the abolition party of the Northern States; and, under all the circumstances, we are persuaded to advise him, if he values not the peace of this country, to value his own, and to be exceedingly careful to restrain his tongue in this country. The difficulties which beset us are quite sufficient without the presence of any foreign agitator, bent on the dissolution and dissolution of these States, with the fancied belief of aiding British manufacturers. George Thomas, be careful!

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZKY IN THE AUSTRIAN COUNCILS.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* has a sketch of Radetzky's deportment in the Austrian councils. "He received the Ban coldly. He declined to attend the council of war, but at once sought a personal interview with the Emperor. To this young Prince he spoke in language temperate but decided. He expressed his opinion that the empire had been recently saved from being literally blotted out of the map of Europe almost by a miracle. Even the thought of war, in the present state of public feeling in the provinces, was little short of madness. Italy would rise, Hungary would rise, and then where were their armies to oppose the might of Prussia? The only hope of preserving the integrity, nay, even the existence of the empire, was peace, and he besought his Sovereign not to be misled by evil and interested counsellors. For a long time the old man spoke in vain, for bright is the dream of glory to a young man, and hard is it to resign the hope of conquest and military fame for a dull life of plain utility and well-doing. The marshal, however, having been once summoned was determined not to leave his task half done, and he finally concluded his audience by refusing to accept the command in chief which had been assigned him, or to return even to his former post in Italy, so long as the intention of hostilities was entertained."

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—Great sensation has been caused in the department of the Charente by the arrest last week of the Countess du S— and of the curé of the commune of St. Germain, on the charge of having poisoned the servant of the latter, in order to prevent her from revealing the adulterous connexion which existed between them. The body of the servant, which the curé had caused to be buried with great haste, has been dug up and poison discovered in it. When the Count du S—, a highly honourable man, heard of the horrible accusation against his wife, he proposed to her that they should both commit suicide, and should make their child, aged eight, die with them. The Countess consented. A pan of charcoal was lighted, and the three fastened themselves in a close room. When, however, the father saw his son struggling in the agonies of death, his courage failed him, and he broke the window for air. Medical assistance having been promptly afforded, all three recovered. The Countess and her clerical paramour were lodged in the gaol of Angoulême, to await their trial for the alleged murder.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

The New Orleans papers mention the death, lately, in that city, of Mr. McDonogh, the wealthiest citizen in the south—perhaps in the whole United States. The area of his property, we state on the same authority, would equal that of one of the small States of the Union, and exceed that of several of the European principalities.

We learn that a serious outbreak took place in Sucre, the capital of Bolivia. A group of men fell upon General Belzu, the President of the Republic, and after firing one or two shots at him, which took partial effect, they left him for dead. The conspirators then proclaimed the fall of the tyrant, as they called him, and, with loud shouts of liberty, they attempted to surprise the barracks.

Letters from Buenos Ayres state that the city is full of rumours that a declaration of war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil is soon to take place. These rumours, the letters state, are in everybody's mouth, but are not traceable to any authentic source. The relations between the two countries are of such a nature, however, that such an event is by no means improbable.

VOTING MACHINE.—A newly-invented machine for taking the votes of the French Assembly, and

for which a credit of 30,000 francs was voted, has been exhibited in a room adjoining the chamber. It offers the advantages of undoubted correctness and great rapidity. Each representative will be provided with a small box, on which his name will be inscribed in gold letters. This box will contain ten bulletins for voting—five white (for), and five blue (against). These bulletins consist of small oblong pieces of polished or blue steel, bearing on each face the name of the representative. The urns, which are *chefs d'œuvre* of mechanism, have two distinct compartments—blue and white, arranged in such a manner that the bulletin of white steel cannot enter into the blue compartment, nor the blue bulletins into the white one. Any error in the vote, therefore, becomes impossible. The pieces of steel, in falling into the urn, do not lie across each other in disorder, but are piled up regularly, one on the other, round a copper rod, with numbers inscribed on it, so that a single glance is sufficient to tell how many votes for or against are contained in each urn. When all the votes are collected, the ushers will withdraw the rod from each urn, and place it in a piece of machinery on the tribune, and which will immediately indicate the number of votes for or against. The secretaries have only to add them up; and when the addition is made, they have only to touch a lever, and the bulletins turn, so that the secretaries who have counted the blue ones may, without moving from their seats, also count the white ones, and so check each other. The result of the vote will be thus known in a positive manner in a few minutes. By the aid of six lists, drawn up beforehand, and corresponding to a number engraved on one of the corners of the bulletins, the taking the names for the *Moniteur*, which formerly occupied a considerable time, and frequently led to many errors, will be performed in ten minutes.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

A despatch from Kanseville, Mo., states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity that a great many of the fences, outstanding crops, and some buildings, for miles around, were enveloped in one sheet of fire. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of different places. The Omahas inhabit a portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a good deal of trouble.

The notorious Bennett, editor of the *New York Herald*, recently received a severe personal chastisement in Broadway, from John Graham, the defeated candidate for the office of District Attorney. While the election was pending, Mr. Graham had been the object of repeated assaults in the *Herald*, in which his private character had been handled with a freedom exceeding the usual license of political journalism. The rencontre took place in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city, but Bennett suffered considerable damage from his opponent, while none of the by-standers were disposed to interfere for his relief. Graham was arrested in the afternoon on a criminal warrant, and held to bail to answer a charge of assault and battery.

THE JONESES AND SMITHS.—The labours of the register-office afford some highly curious facts as to the relative number of persons of different names living in England and Wales. From time immemorial it has been thought that Smith was the commonest of names. The Smiths are soldiers, and sailors, and parsons, and tailors, and bakers, and authors, and, indeed, everything. But the exact figures of the registrar upset the long-cherished fallacy that they form the most numerous of our clans. The Joneses outnumber them and stand at the head of the list, Smith coming second. This question of the frequency of particular names must interest so many persons that we give the following list of the fifty most common appellations, in the order in which they are found to rank in the books of the registrar, together with the number of each name, who were born, married, or died, in the year June 30th, 1837, to July the 1st, 1838. Jones, 13,429; Smith, 12,637; Williams, 8,743; Taylor, 6,440; Davies, 5,589; Brown, 5,585; Thomas, 5,278; Evans, 4,930; Roberts, 4,199; Johnson, 3,743; Robinson, 3,555; Wilson, 3,399; Wright, 3,299; Hall, 3,227; Hughes, 3,180; Wood, 3,177; Walker, 3,148; Lewis, 3,134; Green, 3,112; Edwards, 3,097; White, 3,087; Jackson, 3,040; Turner, 2,908; Thompson, 2,874; Hill, 2,856; Harris, 2,771; Cooper, 2,693; Clark, 2,683; Davis, 2,661; Harrison, 2,502; Baker, 2,385; Ward, 2,318; Morris, 2,299; Morgan, 2,296; Martin, 2,272; James, 2,209; King, 2,156; Clarke, 2,145; Cook, 2,135; Allen, 2,116; Price, 2,090; Phillips, 1,997; Parker, 1,989; Moore, 1,985; Watson, 1,908; Carter, 1,882; Richardson, 1,817; Lee, 1,815; Griffiths, 1,801; Shaw, 1,754.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

THE LAND MONOPOLY.—The whole land of England is monopolized by not more than 30,000 proprietors; the soil of Scotland is monopolized by 3,000 proprietors; and the soil of Ireland is monopolized by, probably, not more than 6,000 persons. To show how this land monopoly, with its entail laws, has been sweeping round us, it may be stated that, in 1780, the number of landed proprietors in England was about 250,000, instead of 30,000 as now, and the process of absorption is still going on rapidly.—*Freeholder*.

THE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE.

The second annual Conference of friends of the Freehold Land movement commenced in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on the forenoon of yesterday week, when there were present delegates from societies in almost every county in England, and amongst the members of parliament were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Bass, and the Hon. Locke King. Mr. SCHOLSFIELD, M.P., presided. The Chairman, in opening the Conference, noticed the gratifying fact of the attendance being much larger than last year. The Hon. Gentleman read a letter from Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., expressive of regret at his unavoidable absence, and enclosing a donation of five guineas; also one from Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., declaring his hearty approval of the movement, and enclosing a donation of five pounds.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR read the report of the Council of the Union, who expressed the pleasure they felt in again meeting in Birmingham those friends whose co-operation had done so much to give the people faith in the Freehold Land Movement. The Council believe that there is no movement of the present day, of whatever character, which has been so well received, has made such rapid strides, and become so widely popular, or upon whose merits there has been anything like such an approach to unanimity. From returns (which it is intended shall be published) made by various societies, it appears there are eighty of these institutions in existence, independently of a great number of branches. These societies contain 30,000 members, subscribing for 40,000 shares, and the amount of paid-up contributions can be little short of £70,000. The incompleteness of these returns, touching the cost of allotments, renders it impossible to give an accurate statement on this head; but, from all the evidence available, it may be fairly concluded that the average price of a freehold is from £23 to £25. The number of allotments made, when compared with the number of members, appears, indeed, small; but when it is mentioned that by far the greater number of these societies have been called into existence since the last meeting, and that, in fact, some ten or twelve are not two months old, the Council think that this will readily explain away any surprise on this point. A paragraph in the report referred to the fact that, notwithstanding the amount of physical and mental labour Mr. Taylor, the secretary, had gone through, he had not yet received the smallest pecuniary remuneration.

The Hon. LOCKE KING, M.P., briefly moved, and Mr. BEALE, of London, seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to, after a suggestion by Mr. Weston, of Birmingham, that some testimonial should be offered to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. HOLLIS, delegate of the Cheltenham Temperance Land Society, explained that there were societies in the country unenrolled not referred to in the report. He was one in that position. They had already made two purchases, and had allotted land to parties, which was likely to be most advantageous, many of them having been hitherto renting land at £8 per acre; some of them held as much as six allotments. One person held in two shares of £25 each nearly an acre of land. They had 56 members, subscribing for 167 shares, and the amount of money received had been £690 1s. 4d.: two estates had been purchased, one of thirty-one and the other of forty-two acres; the first, at £62 10s. an acre, produced 79 shares; the second, at £37 an acre, produced sixty-eight shares. The entire expenses of management during the past year were only £1 12s. 6d.

Mr. WHITTINGHAM, who spoke of the success of the London Institution, said, to insure its prosperity they had been obliged to sink, in a great degree, the political character of the National Freehold Land Society, and support it upon the commercial principle. They had found that its connexion with politics had had the effect of preventing the flow of capital into their treasury. Some persons were very sensitive upon that point, and they had deemed it right, therefore, to point to their institution as a savings'-bank, and give it more of a commercial character. It must be recollected that parties could not get their votes until they had paid for their shares. The National Land Society in London had already purchased fifteen estates, and they had been enabled to do this by looking more to the commercial than the political advantages of the institution.

Various points connected with the constitution and management of the societies were raised and discussed, including the following, thrown out by Mr. COBDEN:—"First, he thought that the Birmingham and other societies might adopt with advantage the plan adopted by the National Freehold Society in London, viz., that of allowing parties paying down their money at once the privilege of purchasing their allotments outright; so that the interests of subscribing members were not injured; and secondly, he thought that the system of balloting might, as in London, operate safely and successfully." Some further discussion followed, and eventually a committee was appointed to report on the rules of the various societies.

A suggestion of Mr. TAYLOR's for removing the business of the Freehold Union from Birmingham to London was also discussed, and was very decidedly opposed by Mr. BRIGHT, who declared he took the same view of the suggestion as he would have done some time back if it had been proposed to remove the Anti-Corn Law League from Manchester. A motion was passed to the effect, "That the political objects of Freehold Land Societies render it especially incumbent on the committees of the various societies to see that all their qualified members be duly placed on the register;" and the conference adjourned at four o'clock.

In the evening, at half past seven o'clock, a pub-

lic meeting was held in the Town-hall, William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., in the chair, and was very numerous attended, the number of persons present being estimated at about three thousand. Upon the platform were the leading parties who had attended the Conference in the earlier part of the day. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the assembly that the anticipations in which he indulged at the last meeting, as to the success of their movement, had been more than realized. Mr. JOHN CASSELL moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting being impressed with the moral, social, and political advantages of freehold land societies, had heard with great satisfaction of the progress made in their establishment in different parts of the kingdom during the past year. This motion was seconded by Mr. LATTIMORE (the tenant-farmer, who became well known in the Anti-Corn-Law agitation), supported by the hon. LOCKE KING, M.P., and Mr. COBDEN, M.P., and carried unanimously. Mr. HENRY PEASE, of Darlington, moved the second resolution, by which the meeting called upon the unenfranchised portions of the community to join these societies, and thus obtain for themselves the advantage of investments for their savings, and also a voice in the election of members of Parliament. This resolution was seconded by Mr. HENRY ELKINGTON, of London, supported by Mr. BASS, M.P., and Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. JOSEPH STURGE, seconded by Mr. BROOKE SMITH, thanks were voted to the Chairman, by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.

Mr. COBDEN, during an able speech at this meeting, reviewed the moral and social advantages of the freehold land movement, which he believed would be far beyond any political considerations in connexion with it. Whether, however, he looked at the project in a moral, social, or political point of view, he was bound to consider it as most deserving of success. He strongly urged the importance of renewed efforts on the part of both directors and members, and he predicted that, if all worked cordially together in a spirit of propagandism, by next year, instead of 80, they would have 150 societies, and instead of £140,000, they would have at least £300,000.

Mr. BRIGHT made a humorous allusion to the rumoured extension of the franchise. There have (he said) been rumours abroad that the Government is going to do something for the franchise. November is the month for rumours—we can see nothing else through the fog [a laugh]. The rumour is, that her Majesty's ministers, having been on pleasure trips to Scotland, or Italy—if any of them dare go there—I am not certain [great laughter]—have come back to Downing-street and—held a cabinet council [continued laughter]. It is further said that this council sat three hours and a half. Now, I am informed that when a cabinet council sits three hours and a half you may be sure that something very dangerous is brewing [laughter]. Out of this important sitting the rumour has grown that there is to be some change in the representation. No doubt they wish a little more done, so as to content the people and prevent them grumbling any more for the next 25 years. I do not, however, believe it myself. Lord J. Russell has been making speeches for a few years back on this subject, and my impression is, that every speech he makes he seems to grow worse and worse [hear]. He makes at least three speeches a session on the constitution, and makes the peroration of twelve others a laudation of that constitution. That is the invariable practice [laughter]. But I never see that he gets much farther [continued laughter]. He seems to think it's better as it is. Sometimes he throws out a hint of savings' bank depositors being an eligible class for the franchise; I wonder does he contemplate giving it to the female domestic servants [loud laughter]. Now, my observation of Lord John Russell as a Prime Minister lately does not induce me to have much faith in what he is likely to do of his own free will for the extension of the franchise [hear, hear]. I think I discover in him a great anxiety to gain support from that political party to which he has for the last forty years of his life been opposed. All that time he has been thinking of the constitution of 1688, while all his liberal measures have tended in another direction; and yet he seems to think it the height of eloquence to finish his speech with a peroration to the effect that that constitution is the most perfect thing the world has yet seen [cheers]. If I am correct in my surmises, it is only the stronger reason why you should exert yourselves. The only chance you have with the Government is, that they may make political capital out of the question. When a general election is pending, something must be got up to go to the country with. When the Tadpoles and Tapers of the Treasury are summoned, there must be something got up to be used as a sort of Urim and Thummim, something to rally round, in order to keep in the Whig Administration during another Parliament [hear]. A general election is likely next year, or perhaps the year after; and until then you need not expect a more firm Government. For the people there is no reliance except on the people, and therefore we must dismiss from our minds all those rumours about councils that sat three hours and a half, and turn to the practical scheme before us. This is the most practical one that has yet been proposed, and one which is within the reach of almost every working man [hear]. We go from this Conference with every reason for satisfaction at the progress we have made. We have established a plan which will gradually adapt itself to all parts of the country, and we shall soon be in a position to make our demands in such a way to the Govern-

ment and to Parliament, as will make those latter exceedingly loth to refuse them [loud cheers].

The first annual meeting of the National Freehold Land Society was held at the London Tavern, on Friday evening, Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., in the chair. From the Report read, it appears that,

Up to the 31st of October last, 5,019 shares have been taken by 2,524 members, and the total amount of money subscribed to the funds of the society was £21,257 16s. 10d. Fourteen estates, costing £62,000, and situated respectively at Malden, Kingston, Croydon (north and south), Anerley, Tunbridge, Bromley, Walthamstow, Stoke Newington, Chatham, Uxbridge, Manningford, Enfield, and Godalming, have been purchased for distribution among the members. Five of these properties have already been divided into allotments, believed to be of the full annual value of 40s., at an average cost of about £20; and of these allotments 207 have been taken by members paying up the full amount of them, and 175 by members paying on the plan of periodical subscription. The gross profit made on the year's transactions has been £1,265 8s. 1d.; and the whole expenditure, including the preliminary charges, has been £768 9s. 7d.; leaving a net surplus of £496 18s. 6d.—a rate of profit which will enable the Directors to place at least £5 per cent. to the credit of the members at the end of the second year.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Lattimore, all of whom spoke in sanguine terms on the great advantages which may be anticipated from the rapid extension of the Freehold Land Movement. Mr. Bright was also present, and was elected to the Board of Directors.

THE FIRST of a series of great temperance meetings was held on Monday evening in Exeter Hall. Samuel Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, in the chair. A. Prentice, Esq., of Manchester, and G. Cruikshank, Esq., were the principal speakers.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM meetings were held on Monday evening at Islington and Kingsland. At the former, Mr. E. Clarke, of Walthamstow, presided.

GEORGE HACKET, a notorious thief and prison-breaker, has effected his escape, through almost incredible difficulties, from the Pentonville Model Prison.

A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF RESUSCITATION occurred lately at the British Museum, which, however strange it may seem, actually occurred. A certain snail, a native of Egypt, which has been glued down to a card during the last four years, and confined in a close glass case, actually came to life, and was found by the astonished "custos" promenading about in his narrow domain.

"JOHN HOWARD?—I DON'T KNOW HIM!"—A few nights ago, in the commercial room of a temperance hotel, in a town celebrated alike for excellent coals and execrable water, a conversation took place on the "selfishness of human nature"—one party asserting that man was a thoroughly selfish being, while another argued that he was generous and disinterested as well as self-loving, and capable of undergoing great exertion and self-sacrifice on behalf of his fellow-creatures, without being actuated by any interested motive—in proof of which he instanced John Howard. "John Howard?" asked a "commercial gent," who took the selfish side of the question, "who is he? I don't know him." "What!" exclaimed the other, "not know John Howard? I thought there was not an English school-boy that was not familiar with the name of Howard!" Mr. Bags, feeling ashamed of himself, he knew not why, attempted to palliate his ignorance by saying, "Really, I had so many names to look over and remember in the course of the day, that I cannot at present recollect whether I may have known Mr. Howard or not." "A very natural explanation," responded the other, "and, at the same time, an ample apology for your ignorance; for I rather think that John Howard's account is not to be found in any of your books." The ambassador of commerce at once assented. Mr. Howard, he said, had no transaction whatever with the firm which had the honour of being represented by Mr. Bags.—*Gateshead Observer.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 4. Two o'clock.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT'S LETTER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, has just published a pamphlet, under the title of "A First Letter to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., on the present Persecution of a certain Portion of the English Church," of which the following is a brief analysis:—

The rev. writer addresses his lordship as "one of my chief parishioners, and as one, also, charged by our Sovereign Lady the Queen to administer the government of this kingdom." The letter commences with a pathetic description of the proceedings on several successive Sundays at the church of St. Barnabas—an "offshoot" from the congregation at St. Paul's—and of "the great trouble and distress" of mind consequent to the writer, his brother clergymen, and parishioners, particularly "the poor, the timid, and women and children." The church and parsonage, it is added, are "guarded night and day," "as though in a state of siege." It is then asked, What is the cause of all this? Who has done it? which is thus answered:—

In walking through my parish but a few days since, I was met by a man offering to me for sale a slip of paper, purporting to be a letter from your lordship to the Bishop of Durham. And, shortly afterwards, I saw in a shop window the same letter advertised, with a great show of attraction, at price two shillings and sixpence per 100. Of course I could not but be attracted by seeing your lordship's name appended to a letter to the Bishop of Durham. Knowing the troubles which now beset our unhappy Church—its many schemes, wants, and infirmities—I might have been pardoned if I had imagined a letter to the

Bishop of Durham suggesting some healing medicine for our wounds, pointing out some stay and comfort in our troubles, promising some synod or convocation for deliberation on our distracted state; I might have imagined a scheme for additional bishops—some enlargement of the national education of the poor—something, in fact, to help us on and guide us to deeper unity and more fervent love among ourselves.

But, my lord, what was my surprise when I found that your letter was no more or less than an attack upon the Bishop of Rome; that it was a manifesto full of anger and indignation against a power said to be feared now, though it had been for twenty-five years, or thereabouts, redulously courted, cultivated, and nursed up, into its present condition by no other than yourself. And what was my surprise, not unmixed with something deeper, to find that, although the Bishop of Rome was held up as a great source of danger to the mighty empire of Great Britain, at which I wondered, there was still a greater danger behind, at which I wondered more.

The famous concluding paragraph of Lord John's famous letter is then quoted, and next the speeches at the Guildhall dinner are tartly noticed, and a slap administered to the Lord-Chancellor:—

I was somewhat struck by this novel remark of the Lord Chancellor as to the "simplicity of Christian worship which our Lord adopted." I had always thought that our blessed Saviour worshipped in the synagogue which was of the Jews—and in the Temple, and in a most gorgeous, minute, and ceremonial ritual, concerning which his lordship might learn, if he had time to study in the books of the law of God; and I also thought that the disciples of our Lord were called "Christians first at Antioch," long after.

The conclusion is drawn, that from Lord John's known connexion with St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, that and St. Barnabas were specially intended by his denunciation:—

How, my lord, could we wonder any longer at what had taken place? Why, it would have been a perfect miracle had we escaped. You might as well have laid a train of gunpowder from Cheam-place, stretching along the streets to poor St. Barnabas' Church, and then put into the hands of your friends, "the people," a torch, and have said: "Now you know where the mischief is;" and then have expected that the torch would not have been applied to the train.

"Will your lordship allow me," Mr. Bennett proceeds, "to say a few words, first on the subject of your consistency in regard of this matter, and then in regard of your theological opinions." To the first of these divisions we shall confine our extracts.

The Premier is reminded that he attributed the loss of his election for South Devon in 1835 to the No Popery cry. "So that Popery and your lordship were once identified." "I remember . . . how you used to be an inviolable champion on their behalf." "I call to mind, also, the fact of your advocating, for many years, grants of the national money for the education of the Roman Catholic Clergy at Maynooth; so that neither the propagation of the faith of the Church of Rome could possibly then have been sinful in your eyes, nor, of course, could its existence in this country have been thought by you dangerous to the Queen's supremacy."

Credit is given to his lordship for conscientious liberalism and a tolerant disposition—and more, latitudinarianism.

I find that your idea of the faith of the Gospel is large, broad, liberal, free; that you would not have yourself crippled or confined by any narrow circle of man's (as you call them) decrees or opinions; that you make an eclectic system of your own, and claim the right of worshipping in the morning in a communion which says, that without bishops there is no church, while you worship in the evening in a communion which deems the episcopal grace altogether; in short, I find by the whole course of your political life that you are most liberal, generous, and untrammelled by any bonds of prejudice, to either creed, party, or church. And finding this to be the case, I understand then very clearly what you mean by the clergy "enslaving the soul" and "confining the intellect," which otherwise I could not have understood. "Enslaving the soul" points to the dogmatic teaching of any church whatever. "Confining the intellect" advocates the free and rationalistic use of God's great gift to men—the mind. "Enslaving the soul" would be tantamount to believing creeds such as the Athanasian. "Confining the intellect" would be the necessity of belief in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, or in the real presence in the blessed sacrament. In fact, my lord, it is clear, in regard to your faith, judgment, and by your conduct, that you are in religion as in politics—a Liberal.

The sore point of attendance at Crown Court Kirk, once touched upon, is frequently touched again. From this liberalism of the noble lord a striking inference is deduced and elaborated:—

In short, I should say, *a priori*, that a State Church, State creeds, State courts, State ecclesiastics, State deans and canons, and, above all, State bishops, would be a piece of king's craft odious in your eyes, as "confining the intellect and enslaving the soul" most foully, most fatally.

Mr. Bennett then states his opinion that there is much of rottenness and corruption in the English Church, and that the source of that corruption is the royal supremacy, as now administered; and claims an Englishman's right to combine with others in measures for its reform, without their being considered as "insidious" in regard of their faith, or as enemies in regard of the Church. He adds:—

It is not the Queen's supremacy that we complain of—it is the Prime Minister's supremacy that we complain of—not the thing, but the abuse. Your lordship is very earnest in your cry for "liberty of conscience." Why will you not concede it to the clergy, as well as all other of her Majesty's subjects? You cry out against us, that we are enslaving the souls of the people, we cry against you that you are enslaving the souls of the clergy; that you are crippling, deforming, poisoning the fountain of jurisdictions and the springs of the pure doctrines of the Catholic faith. If "civil and religious liberty" meant anything, we have a right to say this, and to act on it, and that right we claim. It is your inconsistency that we would point out to the world, in fighting so bravely and enduring so much for a principle in you—yourself, and for yourself, while you will not concede to another.

Lord John is reminded of what he has done in Ireland and the colonies for Popery; and asked how he judges the practices he now condemns to be forbidden by the Church, except on the opinion of the Bishop of London, who himself distinctly approved the furniture and ritual of St. Barnabas. "Therefore, my lord, you have done unjustly by St. Barnabas. You have traduced our clergy here by imputing false things to them. It cannot possibly be that we are leading the people step by step over the precipice. How can we, when the bishop led the way himself, in consecrating and blessing the church which now you see?"

But his lordship's own personal consistency is attacked. He and other statesmen "separate themselves into a public and a private character—set up for themselves two opposite rules of conduct, and those opposite rules of conduct are the destruction of their consistency." In 1843, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was consecrated Lord John became at once a "worshipping member"—was constantly, from that time up to Ash-Wednesday, 1849, an attendant at service, sermons, and sacraments.

Moreover, being one of our chief parishioners, you generously

contributed subscriptions to our parish schools, and all other charitable institutions devised for the use of the poor. In private also, according as the need arose, you have more than once, unsolicited and of a kind sympathy with the needs of our poor, sent me private sums of money for their benefit; you have frequently accompanied these gifts with remarks of your own concerning the way in which you would desire them to be used, all showing such a spirit of charity and fellowship with us, as induced us to think that neither our public teaching nor our private pastoral works could be altogether unacceptable to you.

At Christmas, 1846, he wrote from Woburn to Mr. Bennett, concerning the new church of St. Barnabas, to which he had contributed, suggesting a small rent for some of the seats—"say sixpence a month." So late as 1849, Lord John engaged to take part in "our festivities," with his colleague, Earl Carlisle, and wrote to say a Cabinet Council prevented. Was Mr. Bennett all this time one of the "insidious?"

The writer again desires Lord John, as his parishioner to "escape from the teaching of Dr. Cumming;" and adds a passage which we cannot forbear to note, slightly reducing its verbosity:—

My lord, I was always anxious, most anxious, as a pastor of Christ, set over you . . . for your spiritual welfare and salvation. This cannot, I hope, be charged against me as any attempt at self-glorification, or claiming more in my duties than as required of me. Our duty is so very imperative, to "watch for the souls" of the flock committed to our keeping. When I could not help seeing you, as I did, continually before me, subject to my teaching bearing the elucidation of Gospel truths and the Church's authority from my mouth, and joining in prayer and sacraments from time to time, a peculiar and awful sense of responsibility was felt to be kindled within. It seemed as if great things might have been depending on the rightness of my teaching, and that the Church, in her real beauty, and magnificence, and truth, might be lost or not lost by some mistake, or want of judgment on my part. I knew your temptations and dangers. I felt for you in the awful responsibilities of your high office, as the chief ruler of our country. I feared for you, and I prayed for you. I would never have told this, as now I do, but for the special and awful crisis which has, through your principal instrumentality, been brought about. At this now I will tell, known be ore only to God, that frequently, very frequently, in the lone night, and when you have been labouring in the House of Commons, I have been in the Church where you worshipped, and by name (of course with others of my flock according to their needs), have invoked the Almighty God of nations, that He would vouchsafe to guide your policy for our country's welfare, and our Church's blessing. Yes, often have I prayed specially in your behalf—often have I specially sought of God, that I might have grace in preaching, to win you to the deeper truths of our most holy faith. I say this now, because at such a time it was—I mean in the year 1849—so late as Ash-Wednesday, 1849—I find a note in my journal, thus:—"Lord and Lady John Russell at the Holy Communion this day. This looks well. Oh, that we could make them love the Church!" I live you, my lord, the genuine, simple words of my private journal, such words, of course, never expecting to see the light. But there they are, and I give them to you to show you how I felt them, and how I joined in faith, on such a day, at such a time, to see the testimony of your faith, your repentance, and your love.

MR. ROEDUCK'S LETTER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The *Times* of this morning publishes a letter from Mr. Roeduck to Lord John, "concerning the mischief which now threaten the peace of this empire;" and addressed to his lordship because "great principles are in danger," and to him "is attributable the eminent risk to which they are exposed."

The "great principles" in question are those of Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, Wellesley, and Grey, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Canning—to which the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel gave reluctant recognition in 1829, and on which Lord J. Russell has laid the "superstructure of his policy." These principles he (Lord John) has now imperilled by raising "a wretched fanaticism," a spirit of "religious bigotry," of "detestable intolerance." "Neither party rage, nor love of office, nor of praise," he is told, "could so have blinded you as to make the events of the last few weeks a surprise. If, indeed, they were not foreseen, then must you confess yourself a short-sighted politician. If, however, you did believe that such things might happen, your present indignation must be feigned, and put on to serve a purpose, or your past confidence was falsely assumed and equally intended to deceive." "Your unwise and unstatesmanlike letter has served as a trumpet to call into action the worst and fiercest and most dangerous passions that darken human reason and harden the human heart." "And now, my lord, I put the question which you, as a statesman, ought long since to have asked yourself—How is Catholic Ireland to be governed?" "To you, my lord, prosperity will refer as the man who, just when the real difficulties were conquered—when, by the united and continuous labours of our greatest statesmen, the law had become just, and peace and good-will were about to be established, took advantage of your great position to rouse up the spirit of strife and hate among us, to quicken into active life the demon of persecution, and to rend asunder a great empire, which, but for your fatal interference, would soon have become firmly united, peaceful, and prosperous. A melancholy distinction this, my Lord, for one who all his life has styled himself the friend of religious as well as civil freedom!"

DR. CUMMING AND THE CARDINAL'S OATH.—The *Times* contains a correspondence between Mr. Bowyer and Dr. Cumming, as to the Cardinal's Oath, for which our readers will be content to wait till our next.—The Rev. Dr. has also addressed two meetings at Bristol—the one on Monday, and the other yesterday evening.

AN Essex COUNTY MEETING was held yesterday, at Chelmsford. The members and leading gentlemen were present. Mr. Havens, of Colchester, proposed a "religious liberty" amendment, which was not seconded; and Mr. Hardecastle, M.P., another, denouncing Popery, which was supported by Sir E. Buxton, and added to the address.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY met yesterday, at Chancery Lane, and carried an address, under protest from a number of Roman Catholic members of the society.

CORN EXCHANGE MARK LANE, WEDNESDAY DEC. 4.

Since our report of Wednesday last we have had rather dull and drooping markets. Prices have given way in some places which, of course, has had more or less a depressing effect on our market.

Up to the latest date, the United States exported to the United Kingdom 420,000 barrels of Flour; last year only about 53,000.

Supplies since Monday:—Wheat—English, 1610; foreign 2610 quarters. Barley—English, 1,370; foreign, 880 quarters. Oats—English, 320; Irish, 600; foreign, 5,350 quarters. Flour—English, 520; foreign, 3,720 sack.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have handed to the Anti-state-church Association £1 ls., forwarded to us from Maidenhead.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE whirlwind of anti-Papal agitation has nearly spent itself. The excitement was of too violent a kind to last long. Exhaustion will naturally follow. Meanwhile, it may be as well to look at what we have gained by it, and what we are likely to suffer from it.

One thing is clear—the heart of the British public is not Papistically inclined. For many years past we have been periodically reminded of the alarming spread in this country of the Roman Catholic Church. There were not wanting plausible proofs of it. Several defections from high places, and amongst clerical followers of Dr. Pusey—chapels springing up, like mushrooms, in all directions—splendid cathedrals rearing their pinnacles in several of our great towns—religious houses of various orders making their appearance as warts upon the fair skin of our national Protestantism—and, of late, the frequent presence in our streets and thoroughfares of Romish priests in their clerical costume—all these things gave a semblance to Catholicism of sudden and progressive expansion. We always suspected that expansion to be more fictitious than real. We could nowhere detect evidence of more than a trifling accession gained to the Romanists by proselytism from the ranks of Protestants. We could fairly account for much of the boasted increase of numbers, by Irish and foreign immigration. We had good reasons for believing that the funds which were required for raising so many religious edifices were supplied by the sacred college of *Propaganda*. And observation had taught us to be cautious in drawing conclusions as to the strength of religious bodies deriving their pecuniary resources from abroad. All doubt, however, is now dispelled. Romanism is at a tremendous discount in England. Society has not been infected by it. No one can longer mistake the religious feelings of the nation. How any one, seeing what he might have seen during the last six weeks, can imagine our Protestantism to be in peril, because the Pope has substituted an archbishop and twelve bishops for eight vicars apostolic, we are at a loss to understand. Just in proportion to the unanimity and zeal of the public, just in the same proportion is the groundlessness of the panic which has occasioned the expression of them.

The agitation has laid bare another secret. Tractarianism is chiefly a clerical disease. The laity have put up with it—but, generally, have regarded its silly freaks with no sympathy. The men who have arrogated to themselves such high and exclusive spiritual pretensions, have gained few followers, and are themselves, at this moment, the most unpopular religionists of the day. Their pompous self-importance has suffered a collapse—and it will be well for them if public indignation does not demand their extradition from a Church which they are believed to have betrayed.

And now that the whirl of excitement is nearly over, it occurs to us to ask, what legislative action will be likely to come of it? What measure will the Government propose to shield the prerogative of the Queen, said to have been infringed? Perhaps Lord John Russell will introduce a bill forbidding the assumption of any foreign title conferred by the Pope. If so, there will be a decided step backward—for the Roman Catholics of England will, in that event, be deprived of ruling ecclesiasties—"vicar apostolic," allowed them for upwards of 150 years, being as much a title, and implying territorial jurisdiction, to the full as much as "bishop." Or perhaps he will re-enact penalties for the introduction of a Pope's bull—in which case, it is difficult to see how a Catholic Church can be organized in this country, the old penalties having become obsolete long before they were repealed. Suppose episcopal territorial titles are abolished by statute—what then? You leave the office untouched, and you increase the influence of

it by putting it under a ban. The task awaiting the Whig Premier is anything but an easy one for him. Do what he will, he must turn his back upon his former self. This was the man who determined, if possible, to endow Romanism in Ireland, and who hoped to see the bishops of that church enjoy one day all the high political privileges of their Anglican brethren. Yes! a pleasant prospect is before him, for which he has mainly to thank himself.

The noble lord has already had a taste of what he may expect. The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, who claims his lordship as a parishioner, at whose church he regularly worshipped for seven years, and until quite recently, and to whose Puseyistic practices he gave all the sanction which can be given by one who personally unites in countenancing them, has published "a first letter to Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.," in which the Premier cuts a miserable figure. The letter itself is wordy—but it is biting. It ignores some great truths, but it also presents some in a very forcible light. It complains that the Church of England is not allowed all the independence enjoyed by Dissenters, but does not allude to the cause of her slavery—the fetters of gold. As to the effect of the Papal aggression on the Queen's Supremacy, alluding to the present indignation of the people, it says: "You are not on their side really. You do not really mean that you think the Pope dangerous. You do not really think that the Queen's Supremacy in temporal things—otherwise her Crown—is in danger in consequence of a Papal bull. You do not really mean that a number of Roman bishops, exercising spiritual jurisdiction over their people is an aggression against the Queen's right to her throne; for if you did, you would not surely act as you have done all your life in endeavouring to promote this very point." Still more to the point, and *ad hominem*, "It suits your lordship, because it is a popular outcry, to set the people on a false scent about 'No Popery,' in order to strengthen your own secret schemes within, of strengthening the Royal power in the things of the Church. All the bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, a great number of livings, and offices and places in and about the Church, are yours. You are contending, therefore, for the continuance of your own advantage, when you contend for the continuance (in your sense of it), of the Queen's Supremacy." We have given our readers a short analysis of this letter in our Postscript—and whatever may be the other results produced by it on their minds—we are sure that it will not heighten their confidence in Lord John's sincerity and straightforwardness, nor their admiration of his consistency.

It has been one of the unfortunate effects of this anti-Papal agitation, that it has exhibited temporary difference between many of the friends of Anti-state-churchism. We do not now allude to the *Patriot*, whose services to that cause have not been very abundant nor important of late, nor to its rancorous articles upon ourselves, for which we think it best to punish it by quoting them in our own columns without a word of comment. But we refer to the public meeting held last week at Leicester as an illustration. Our friends there regard the Queen's prerogative, as civil magistrate, as having been assailed by the proceedings of the Pope. On this ground, and on this ground alone, they offer determined resistance. Their right to do so no one will dispute. Their duty to do so, if such be their views, will be freely granted. But we must add, the grounds on which they rest their conclusion, are not very convincingly stated. It might, perhaps, be difficult to do this satisfactorily in a public meeting. But as the Rev. J. P. Russell has intimated his intention of doing it through the press—the *Times* or the *Daily News*—we will not draw any inference from the kind of reasoning exhibited at the meeting. The *Patriot* is in ecstasy at what it falsely supposes to be a split in the camp—and the *Times* pats our Dissenting friends on the back, and declares them to have acted most nobly. We have no fault to find, but we cannot but express sorrow.

Another incident demanding an expression of regret is the riot at Birkenhead, in which, however, we rejoice in being able to report, no lives have been lost. Accounts are conflicting as to whether the police or the Roman Catholic mob first resorted to actual force—a discrepancy which, no doubt, will disappear under judicial investigation. But in any case the matter is to be deplored—for any interference with freedom of discussion, much more when effected by savage brutality, is, in our judgment, inexcusable in this country.

The death of Lord Nugent is a topic upon which, in less exciting times, we should have made a few remarks. He was one of the most forward men of his party, and one of the most honest, too. His power was not remarkable, but he usually wielded it in the right direction. The advanced section of Reformers have lost in him a consistent and warm-hearted member. *Requiescat in pace!*

The Freehold Land movement is evolving new powers. The Birmingham Conference not only discloses how much has been effected—perfectly

amazing in the aggregate—by quiet, small combinations, but also promises, more distinctly than heretofore, to aid in the solution of that "land and labour question" which, we have long since avowed our belief, is the question of the age. Nearly every speaker alluded, in tones of apprehension, to the rapid accumulation of landed property in the hands of the few, and pointed to its distribution among the labouring classes as the hope of their social regeneration. Mr. Scholefield struck boldly at a prejudice which, we fear, widely obtains with the middle classes—in avowing his belief that land forms a more eligible investment for the savings of the working man than the savings' bank. Mr. Locke King, M.P., contrasted the alienation of the people from the soil under our disastrous feudal system, with their comfortable maintenance upon it in Belgium. Mr. Lattimore, an agriculturist, added the weight of practical knowledge to these valuable expressions of opinion. But Mr. Cobden's testimony was, perhaps, the most important of all, from his reputation as an economist, rather than as a "humanitarian."

We expect, however, that, before extensive changes in this direction can be accomplished, a considerable amendment of our legal system must take place. For this, among other reasons, we look with great satisfaction at the efforts of the Law Amendment Society, which, it will be observed, has gained the advantage of placing before the public a precedent for its proposed changes in the example of the United States. One of the three Commissioners appointed by the State of New York to revise its administration of equity and law, explains to a large and deeply interested section of the English public, the principles on which they proceeded, the extent of their reforms—even to the abolition of the Chancery Court—and the highly satisfactory working of the amended system. It is a grievous wrong that suitors should be kept a lifetime in harassing, self-consuming suspense—their substance devoured by "the law's delay," and their poverty flouted by the "insolence of office"—and we English readily accept the aid and encouragement in its redress of the younger branch of our Anglo-Saxon race.

Why should that "younger branch" resent as an insult and wrong the interference of an Englishman with their "peculiar institution?" why—that is, supposing the nation generally, and not a "rowdy" section of it only, to be thus sensitive—why, except that shame quickens sensibility to unreasoning passion? The description of Mr. George Thompson's reception in Boston will be read with deep regret by all in this country who are attached to democratic principles; while it is exhibited in the dressing of clever descriptive writing, by journals who delight to laugh at peace-men, abolitionists, and all radical reformers, as the smartest possible response from the "fierce democracy" of the States to the fraternal messages of our softer plebeians. Mr. Thompson appears in New England not uninvited, and warmly welcomed by a large, however unpopular, party in the States. That his first public appearance should be signalized by the conversion of the "cradle of liberty" into a bear-garden, must excite the shame of many Americans who were not previously well-disposed to the "celebrated political agitator"—a feeling which the perusal of his persuasive and remarkably temperate harangue must increase. We cannot but regard it as an unpleasant indication of a prevalent habit with the Americans, that even such journals as the *Tribune* speak of us as "foreigners." Who here ever applies the epithet, even by accident, to a Yankee? We are one in blood, colour, and speech—neither distance of birth-place, nor difference of government, constitute us aliens, with such ties of kinship as these.

ROYAL AND DANGEROUS PASTIMES.

FROM the state of feverish suspense in which the continent of Europe has been kept during the last two months, and from the ultimate issue of marching and counter-marching, insolent demands and hostile replies, blustering menaces and mobilization of armies, in peaceful and fair-seeming negotiation, one is led to perceive how much the interests of peoples would be promoted, and how entirely the pastimes of princes would be spoiled, by the adoption of Mr. Cobden's plan of resorting to arbitration at the commencement, instead of at the end, of international disputes. The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have been indulging a spirit of rivalry, in the dangerous exhibition of which each has professed to identify the ambitious views of his own family with the order, government, and social progress of his people. Vast masses of disciplined men, organized, armed, and officered, have been put in motion on both sides. Incalculable expense has been incurred. The commercial system has been paralyzed. Monetary transactions have been seriously deranged; and every nation in Europe, more or less, painfully affected—and yet it is impossible to say for what practical purpose all this evil has been inflicted, unless to gratify the aspirations, and ulti-

mately oppress the subjects, of both the reigning monarchs.

If report speaks truly, the fear of war is at an end. Perhaps neither the Prussian nor the Austrian Governments at any one moment seriously intended to push their quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword. But they have done what is almost as criminal. They have heaped up, in close neighbourhood, all that they could collect of combustible materials, regardless of the chances that a stray spark would ignite them, and produce an explosion the awful consequences of which none could foresee. They have kept their people in a state of ferment, which has rendered the orderly pursuits and development of trade utterly impracticable. They have withdrawn from the fields of productive industry the pith and manhood of their respective countries, and have shut them up to a round of laborious idleness. They have contracted pecuniary obligations which, if they are ever discharged, must be discharged by mulcting the profits of skill and the products of labour for many years yet to come; and, at the end of all this "much ado about nothing," they are driven, by mutual fears and mutual necessities, to settle their differences by negotiations which, but for ambitious pretences, might just as reasonably, and far more honourably, to both, have been conducted to a successful issue two or three months ago as now. They have enjoyed their dangerous pastime, and their poor subjects will have to pay the cost of it.

It appears, from the last accounts received from abroad, that, contrary to general expectation, the swaggering game of Austria has been brought to a sudden and rather humiliating close. Instead of driving Prussia out of Hesse Cassel, both the occupying armies are to evacuate the Electorate simultaneously. Instead of forcing back upon the Hessians, at the point of the bayonet, a prince and a prime minister about equally odious to the people, and equally determined to destroy the constitution, Austria is doomed to witness the return of that prince to his dominions, unaccompanied by his reckless tool, and for the purpose of observing and upholding the constitution, which he wished to abolish. Instead of leading a federal army into the Duchies, Austria will now refer the settlement of Schleswig Holstein to commissioners, as Prussia proposed to do two months ago. Even in other matters, more immediately relating to the general interests of Germany, Austria succumbs, and the insolent bully of yesterday shows himself to Europe as the crouching coward of to-day. It is pain, then, that, on the part of Austria, at least, all the threatenings of war, and the movements of armies, which have been heard and seen on the continent of late, have been but the loud sounding of a Chinese gong, to frighten the enemy whom he is afraid to encounter. Even with Russia at his back, the Emperor of Austria must have known, full well, that the first blow struck on either side would have shattered his heterogeneous empire into shivers. For, happily, his exchequer is bankrupt—his credit is gone past redemption—and no nation, however imposing its military array can carry on a war *in forma pauperis*.

We are not sanguine that this unexpected outcome of clashing probabilities bodes good to the cause of constitutionalism in Central Europe. We have no confidence in the liberal tendencies of the Prussian Government, and cannot help entertaining suspicion, that the vast preparations made against Austria being no longer needed to repel danger in that direction, will be used to suppress still further the democratic aspirations of the people. In the presence of a common foe, the King of Prussia and his parliament are one. When that foe has retired, the military force placed at the disposal of the Executive may, perhaps, be employed to keep that parliament in check, or, if needs be, to dismiss it altogether. At any rate, so vast an army can only be kept afoot by large pecuniary sacrifices, and when the tax-collector begins to exact his exorbitant demands, the people of Prussia will feel how little they have gained by supporting the throne against its noisy opponents.

How long is this farce to last? How long are the nations of civilized Europe to be eaten up by standing armies? How long are exalted families to be allowed to prosecute their ambitious designs at the expense of the people over whom they preside? All this disorder, all this expense, all this anxiety, all this diversion of strength from industrial pursuits, originated in the lawless freaks of worthless men, claiming to rule by *divine right*. And, unfortunately, we who have taken no part in the struggle, shall be compelled to pay our share to the piper. The unsettled state of the continent will be seized hold of by the Whigs as a sufficient apology for refusing to reduce our armaments. We shall be told, as we have been before, that this is not the moment for weakening in any degree our military strength; and because princes abroad have chosen to play the fool, Englishmen at home must be content to bear an undiminished load of taxation. Such things, however, are bringing about a conviction in the public mind, that standing armies are stand-

ing nuisances, and that if potentates would reign in safety, peoples must take care that their claws are kept pared. The pastimes which are only exciting to princes, are ruinous to their subjects. What is sport to the one is death to the other.

THE STORMY CAPE.

If utter incapacity to profit by the bitter teachings of experience, is the proof of being at once doomed and demented, then is our Colonial Office in that sad case. Its occupants, like the Bourbons, forget nothing and learn nothing. With the recollection that the United States of America were once a British colony, they persist in insulting every Franklin that knocks at their door; and send home the respectful remonstrant an embittered rebel. Thus they treated Dr. Lang—who, whatever his personal merits or demerits, unquestionably stands for a good many rough-handed Australians. They have scarcely got out of the dilemma in which they were placed by the positive refusal of the Cape colonists to receive convicts, when their Governor re-opens the old sore by knighting the most unpopular man in the colony, and involves them in a new quarrel over their constitution-making. They are either a very unfortunate or very criminal set of people, thus to be losing one after another of the most precious jewels out of their royal mistress's crown.

The facts of the case are these. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, has recently been instructed from head-quarters, to devise, with the aid of certain parties, a constitution for the colony, which has hitherto been governed by a non-representative Legislative Council. He devolved the task upon a commission of twelve—consisting of himself, five of his officials, five non-official gentlemen, recommended by the "municipalities and district road-boards of the colony," and one Government nominee. Of the five, however, but four were really popular representatives—Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Mr. Brand, Mr. E. W. Reitz, and Mr. Fairbairn; the fifth, Mr. Godlanton, being the eleventh in the list of persons nominated by the municipalities and road-boards. The Council, or Legislative Commission, was opened on the 6th of September. On the 10th, Mr. Godlanton took his seat, to which Sir Andries made objection, but was outvoted. Thus, out of the twelve, eight were the nominees, directly or indirectly, of the Colonial Office; and the other four had been nominated by a property-qualified constituency. These four, however, really represented the whole interests of the Colony, Dutch and English. They soon came into collision with the Governor and his agents. The latter twitted the former with inefficiently representing the Colonists, and the former threatened, of course, to resign. The officials proposed a £2,000 qualification for the future members of the Council, which the popular members resisted *in toto*, proposing choice by the combined votes of the whole constituency of the Colony as sufficient qualification. They were outvoted by seven to four; and by the same majority it was resolved, that the members of the Council should be elected for ten years. On the 20th, the Governor presented drafts of "ordinances for consideration of laws,"—that is, on various subjects; religious institutions, revenue and expenditure, judicial establishments, and so forth. Sir Andries and his three colleagues objected, that they were deputed by their constituents only to constitute a Parliament, and not to anticipate the functions of that body. Still out-voted, by the former majority, they embodied their objection in a protest, and retired from the Council. The next day they issued a joint address to their constituents; which was immediately followed by another from the Governor to the "residuary" members of the Council, authorizing them to "assemble as a board of commissioners," and resume the consideration of the subjects before them. They complied. But the municipality of Cape Town also met, surrounded by the excited citizens. It was resolved unanimously, and amidst acclamations, that Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Bart., Mr. Advocate Brand, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Reitz, and Mr. J. H. Wicht (who had been the fifth on the list of candidates originally returned for members of Council, but had been passed over by the Government in favour of Mr. Godlanton), "be requested to draft such a constitution as they shall deem best calculated to meet the wants and wishes and to represent all the interests of this colony." They undertook the duty; and were further requested "to take the draft constitution to England, when completed, and to use their best exertions in order to its being sanctioned." The sanction of the British Parliament is as necessary to the authorization of the official as of the popular draft; so that an exciting struggle may be expected in our Imperial Legislature in the ensuing session, between the retainers of the Colonial Office, and the mixed but vigorous host of its assailants.

The popular representatives have completed their draft, submitted it to the inhabitants of Cape Town, and are now on their way hither, bearing also an address to the Queen, from her loyal but liberty-loving African subjects. If her Majesty's Ministers are wise and patriotic, they will counsel

her frank and cordial acceptance of the constitution presented; prepared, as it has been, in a spirit of conciliating moderation, as well as on thoroughly democratic principles. The men who have adopted it are of a mixed but high-mettled race. They are bound to the British throne by no tie but that of attachment. To threaten them is childish—they are guarded by the storms that sweep round the forehead of their land. They are guided by men of high ability in speech, writing, and action. If they are not ungrudgingly permitted to enjoy the substantialities of self-government, they will assuredly snap the sceptre that would rule them from a high northern latitude. And who shall say that they exceed the rights of men, or violate the spirit of the British constitution?

LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Field, a barrister of the State of New York, has been lecturing to the "Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law," on the alterations which have recently been made by the people of the United States in the old English legal system. Mr. M. D. Hill, Q. C., presided on the occasion, and introduced Mr. Field with the explanation, that there was a provision in the constitutions of most of the American States, by which it was put to the people at large, at certain specified periods, whether there should or should not be a revision of their constitution. Such a question had been put to the inhabitants of the State of New York about five years ago; when it was carried in the affirmative, and a convention was elected for that purpose. One of the questions so carried was, that cases of law and equity should be amalgamated—that they should be heard in the same court, before the same judge, and in the course of the same litigation. Three commissioners were appointed to frame the detailed arrangements for carrying this change into effect, and Mr. Field was one of those gentlemen. In the State of New York, the lecturer said, the judicial constitution was very like that of England. They had a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor; they had a Supreme Court like the Court of Queen's Bench, and had an appeal to the Senate like that to our House of Lords; and they had had their Courts of Law and Equity. Such being their judicial system, and a convention having been appointed to inquire into its working, the first result had been the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the Supreme Courts were permitted to be at once courts of law and equity. After entering somewhat minutely into the further alterations which had been adopted, the learned gentleman stated, that the result upon trial had been so satisfactory that the system thus established had been immediately adopted by the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and California; and that the States of Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, had appointed commissioners to arrange a means of adopting the principles of the New York code. With regard to costs, the fee-table was abolished, and there was no charge for length of papers, but specific sums were fixed (over and above actual disbursements for witnesses, court fees, &c.) for specific stages, so much for proceedings before answer, so much up to the setting down the cause, so much for trial, and the like, the judge having power to add a further percentage in difficult or extraordinary cases. Much expense was saved by the examination of the parties. The whole system caused a great saving, both of money and time; any cause could be put in readiness for trial in forty days, and generally in twenty. Upon an average, supposing the testimony to be within the State, a cause in New York might be carried through all its stages, and through two appeals, in one year.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The following reply has recently been forwarded to W. B. Williams, Esq., of Corwen, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, with reference to a memorial to his lordship, praying for the relief of the Hungarian refugees. It is couched in warmer terms than any official reply to, or acknowledgment of, a memorial or petition, that we ever remember to have seen:—Foreign-office, Nov. 21.—Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, enclosing a memorial, signed by yourself and other inhabitants of Corwen, calling his lordship's attention to the continued detention of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, and I am to request that you will state to the memorialists that her Majesty's government will not fail to bear in mind the generous and humane wishes which are expressed in that memorial.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, STANLEY OF ALDENLEY.—*Daily News*.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY AT BOLTON.—A soiree was held at Bolton on Wednesday evening last, on the occasion of Sir Joshua Walmsley's annual visit to his constituents, which was attended by about 600 persons of both sexes. Robert Heywood, Esq., J. P., presided. The hon. member's reception was most enthusiastic, and the following resolution was adopted without a single dissentient:—

That this meeting, having witnessed the conduct of Sir Joshua Walmsley as one of the representatives of this borough in parliament, in reference to questions of national policy, and also his attention to the local interests of the borough, hereby offer him their grateful acknowledgments for his valuable services, and request him to continue his present course of public usefulness, assuring him of their cordial co-operation and support.

Addresses were delivered by Sir Joshua Walmsley, who descanted at great length on the deficiencies of the present system of national representation; Thos. Thomasson, Esq.; and P. R. Arrowsmith, Esq., of Bolton.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

[Continued from last week.]

The allied sovereigns declared they would no more treat with Napoleon. He marched his little army to Fontainebleau, raging with passionate grief, and the faithful soldiers ran thither to him. Talleyrand had reappeared in Paris, negotiated with the allies, led the senate and legislature, procured a decree of deposition, and formed a provisional government, with himself at its head. The marshals made peace for themselves, then went to Fontainebleau, and recommended abdication. Ney, "the bravest of the brave," gave the advice for himself, the generals, and the army—what could be done but accede? The act was, after a severe struggle, written and signed, with a reservation in favour of the Empress and her son; but was followed in a day or two by an unconditional retirement. Alexander affected a character for magnanimity, and proposed to bestow on the fallen Emperor the sovereignty of Elba in the Mediterranean, with a revenue of six million francs a year from France; to which the other powers reluctantly assented. One cannot but smile at the drollery of the proposal. What notions kings must have of each other! Could it be a consolation to the humbled autocrat that he was still to be saluted with the titles of Majesty, or a diversion to his wounded thoughts to indulge in daily drill? There can hardly be a doubt that Napoleon himself saw from the gloomy apartments of Fontainebleau his way back to universal sovereignty from the plank thus kindly thrown to him. He hesitated till he had ascertained that his commanders everywhere were beaten, or assented to the new order of things—that his father-in-law was inflexible, but Bernadotte reluctant to invade his native land, and Murat repentant—then embarked with the prophecy on his lips, "The Bourbons will be turned off in six months." Any one must have thought so, who had known the French, and who had seen Louis the Eighteenth entering the capital of his new kingdom literally surrounded with Austrian sabres and Cossack lances, and declining the next day the constitution, proffered by the provisional government. The treaty of Paris was signed on the 30th of May; by the plenipotentiaries of France on the one side, and Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, on the other. It provided that France should be reduced to its original limits, as they stood on the 1st of January 1792, with the exception of various cessions of small territories, some to France by the neighbouring powers, others by France to them, for the sake of defining more clearly, and for mutual advantage, its frontiers, but which, upon a balance of gains and losses, gave it an increase of four hundred and fifty thousand souls. Avignon, however, and the country of Venaissin, the first conquests of the revolution, were secured to it. Holland was to be an independent state, under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, with an accession of territory drawn from the union with Flanders; Germany was to be independent, but under the guarantee of a federal union; Switzerland independent, governed by itself; Italy divided into sovereign states. The free navigation of the Rhine was expressly stipulated. Malta, the ostensible cause of the renewal of the war after the treaty of Amiens, was ceded in perpetuity, with its dependencies, to Great Britain; and she, on her part, agreed to restore all the colonies taken from France or her allies during the war, with the exception of the islands of Tobago, St. Lucie, and the portion of St. Domingo formerly belonging to Spain, which was to be restored to that power in the West, and the Isle of France in the East Indies. Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Le Guyane, were also restored to France; she was to be permitted to form commercial establishments in the East Indies, but under the condition that no more troops were to be sent there than were necessary for the purposes of police; and she regained the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland and in the gulf of St. Lawrence. All subordinate points and matters of details were, by common consent, referred to a congress of all the great powers, which it was agreed should assemble at Vienna in the succeeding autumn.

At the appointed time and place—having spent the summer in England, where they were, of course, objects of enthusiastic admiration and intense interest—the potentates and plenipotentiaries of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, assembled, and constituted that Congress of Vienna which has exercised such a marked influence on the subsequent fortunes of Europe. For sometime nothing but festivity went on—"the Congress dances," said a wit of the party, "but does not advance." But presently Talleyrand came, demanding that France, though the vanquished party, be represented in the assembly of European powers. His claim was admitted, and dissension—artfully fomented, it is said, by that archetype of diplomacy—soon broke out. The war undertaken for the liberation of the peoples, it now became apparent, was to be completed for the aggrandizement of the monarchs. Russia claimed Poland, and Prussia Saxony, as the reward of their exertions. Castlereagh at first gave his consent, but recalled it on orders from home, where it offended all parties. Austria was alarmed at the prospect of increased power to her right and left hand neighbours, to whom she already owed too much to feel quite independent. Talleyrand, with an interest separate from either, plied all parties with the watchword "legitimacy," further to distract them, urging the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Naples, and opposing the dethronement of the King of Saxony, on the same principle of hereditary royal right. So decided had the dispute become, that Austria, France, and England, entered into a secret treaty [Feb. 1815] to resist the demands of the other two members of this "Holy Alliance"—for while thus seeking to circumvent each other, and ready to plunge the world in fresh war for the

decision of their villanous projects, these royal hypocrites were ascribing their victories over Napoleon to the grace of God, and declaring themselves appointed to govern Europe in the spirit of the gospel! Alexander surpassed his fellows in the assumption or self-delusion of piety. He even got himself the reputation of fanaticism, by his talk of the perfectibility of the human species, and the subjection of the world to the gentle sway of Jesus. On Christmas-day, 1814, he issued a manifesto, in the name of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, solemnly declaring their "fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective States, and in their political relations with every other government, to take for their guide the precepts of the holy religion of our Saviour—the precepts of justice, Christian charity, and peace, which, far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the councils of princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections." But it was not the first time that Kings the most ambitious had played this part; Frederick the Great raised Prussia from a dukedom to a kingdom while corresponding with Voltaire about philosophy and virtue. But an unwelcome disturbance of these games was at hand. Napoleon kept his eye from the shores of Elba on the quarrelling diplomatists and the smarting French. The latter, wounded to the quick by the presence of a King who had no one of the national characteristics, readily received the impression which Napoleon's personal correspondents promoted, "He will return with the violets;" and an extensive conspiracy, with its centre in Paris and its ramifications in every regiment, was established to realize the sentiment. Meanwhile he amused the English Commissioner, who was appointed to reside with him, with the talk of a man who looked back on the world as one who had for ever forsaken it; and while that gentleman was absent for a few days, embarked with a thousand soldiers, landed at Cannes [March the 1st], and issued a proclamation, inviting the people of France once more to his banners. The extraordinary incidents of his progress to Paris are well known—how nearly every town opened its gates at his approach—and how the armies sent against him went over to his side with unbounded enthusiasm at the sound of his voice—how Soult and Ney, despite their solemn, and doubtless sincere, assurances to Louis that they would drive him from the land, or bring him captive to Paris, found themselves hurried by their own recollections, and the undisguised feeling of troops and people, to salute him as again their lord—how, in short, he was borne along to the throne from which the Bourbon fled in dismay by an irresistible tide of national emotion. His "Hundred Days" of power were signalized by acts of enduring benefit and nobility—such as the abolition of the slave-trade—and displayed again that native aptitude for government which makes one deplore the more its perversion by insatiate ambition, and of which the "Code Napoleon" (compiled as much by as for him, in the earlier years of the empire) is the everlasting monument. His brother Lucien, Carnot, Lafayette, and others of the old Republicans, were once more around him, and obtained a constitution which promised the restoration of political liberty as well as of national independence. But it is the fatal necessity of bad men to employ worse. Napoleon once more received back the infamous Fouché, not because he confided in, but because he felt he could not dispense with him. His military genius shone with a splendour more than equal to his best days. A hundred and twenty-five thousand men, with a good proportion of cavalry and artillery, were ready for the field at the beginning of June. Not that he was animated with his old passion for conquest—but Europe was literally in arms against him. The allied sovereigns had bound themselves to maintain, for twenty years, the treaty of Paris, and to furnish each a hundred and fifty thousand men. The news of Napoleon's landing in France instantly silenced their disputes. He, re-elected by acclamation to the throne of France, was proclaimed at once, by these audacious dividers of the continent, an usurper, and an invader of the peace of Europe, and given over to public vengeance. They adjusted their differences by mutual concessions, but at the expense of the unconsulted peoples; and signed, a week before the battle of Waterloo, that definitive treaty of the Congress of Vienna which may be better explained hereafter. Great Britain and Prussia concentrated about eighty thousand each (half the English contingent German mercenaries) in the Netherlands, either to invade France or defend Germany, as circumstances might demand; while nearly a million of men were arming in the rear. Wellington, in communication with the traitor Fouché, was informed of Napoleon's decision to act on the offensive as soon as it was known in Paris; and placed his army, in concert with that of Marshal Blücher, in front of Brussels; where Marlborough and Eugene, a hundred and ten years before, had checked the ambition of Louis-le-Grand. But treachery is a double-edged tool. Fouché contrived to delay at the frontiers the information he duly despatched from the capital—and the allied generals, there can be no doubt, were attacked by their more brilliant antagonist when they imagined he was but leaving Paris.* With extraordinary celerity, the Emperor marched into Belgium, and, with the boldness which had so often proved successful, struck a blow that aimed to separate and destroy singly his unsuspecting foes. It failed from one of those unaccountable circumstances which seem to have decided half the great crises of human history. An advanced body of English were posted at Quatre Bras, the Prussians lay at Ligny. They were attacked simultaneously [June 16th]—the former by Ney, the latter by the Emperor in person; and but that a column of French was kept in motion, marching and

* The writer has adopted, in this and in other cases of disputed military history, the conclusion of Alison; whose industry, research, and judgment, are beyond impeachment, where, as in this instance, his strong political bias is not gratified, but the contrary. Mr. Macfarlane may be left to describe the account preferred as "ignorant babble."

countermarching, the whole day—ordered by Napoleon to leave Ney for his own relief, then recalled to Quatre Bras—one of the two must have been cut off. As it was, the Prussians fell back, severely injured, to Wavres—the English were left after a desperate struggle in possession of their post, and then retired, with the main body, to Waterloo, where they were engaged on the ever-memorable 18th, unaided by their allies, till they had broken the last of the many columns of armed men and horse that were driven upon their squares. It would be in vain to attempt here to describe the aspect of that ensanguined field—or to dissertate on the military merits of the two great commanders who were then, for the first and last time, confronted: in war, that pretends to arbitrate where reason fails, it is emphatically true that “success is virtue and misfortune crime.” It is known by every school-boy—perhaps too well for the interests of peace—how through that midsummer sabbath, men fired and fought, standing or trampling through the long, wet, green corn, that had been their bed the previous night, and which to tens of thousands was a bed of anguished death—how the dull, sullen sky ceased its rain and thunder only to be assailed by the incessant roar of brazen throats, and darkened with an iron storm—how to a great part of one army was added the intolerable pain of inaction to the endurance of continual onslaughts—and how the other was overwhelmed with a destruction that permitted no rallying, and extinguished even the courage of despair. Napoleon fled back to the Paris he had left with exultant hope, the messenger of his own irretrievable disasters. His first thoughts were of suspending the constitution, getting himself made dictator, and fighting the eight hundred thousand men that he knew could be in France by a month! Happily in vain. The representatives decreed themselves permanent, and voted his abdication—the Republicans clinging to the hope of yet excluding the Bourbons. He complied, and retired to Malmaison, whence the dead body of his faithful Josephine had been carried out a year before. A provisional government, of which Fouché managed to obtain the headship, made but feeble resistance to the invaders. On the 2nd of July, the Prussians were at Versailles. On the 3rd, a military convention was concluded between Wellington and Blücher and Marshal Davoust, the French commander. On the 8th, Louis re-entered the city, from which Ney and others fled in disguise. For a month, the great ex-Emperor sought an outlet of escape to America, but in vain; and, on the 15th of July, went on board the British “Bellerophon,” off Rochefort, writing that celebrated appeal to the Prince Regent—“Exposed to the factions which divide my country, to the hostility of the great powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come like Themistocles to seat myself by the hearth of the British people. I put myself under the protection of its laws, and claim it from your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies.” The beauty of the thing is certainly marred by the fact that there remained no alternative but that of unconditional surrender. It is impossible, nevertheless, not to admire the air of heroism which it is made to assume, to reprobate the meanness which answered it with a sentence of imprisonment, and to look with a sad, regretful eye on the figure that recedes at once from these humble pages and the scenes in which it has played so grand a part.

It is time now to notice an episode in this period, which we have hitherto evaded, because it had little influence on the fate of the greater European tragedy, and from reluctance to approach so miserable a passage of Anglo-Saxon history—the two years’ war between England and the United States. The commercial prosperity and political growth of the Republic, from the establishment of its independence up to 1812, had been rapid beyond historic parallel. But, unhappily, there had grown up beneath its democratic institutions, a party and a spirit that yet survive—that, even at the present moment, unfortunately in the ascendant, foully dishonour and fiercely trouble it—the party and the spirit of territorial cupidity and personal slavery. Virginian planters, Kentucky pioneers, and Philadelphian traders, combined with an imported population of French and Irish refugees in an inveterate, rancorous hostility to England—for which the latter, indeed, had too much reason—in close alliance with the very worst demagoguism of France, and in a lust of conquest which would condescend to recognise neither the rights of the red man nor the injunction of the federal government. These men embittered the last days of Washington, wounded his spirit by their broad insinuations of political dotage and anti-republican leanings; and compelled him to employ, on one occasion, the military force at his command for their restraint. John Adams, who succeeded him [1796]; governed in his spirit, but there came in with the century a race of Presidents who, it is to be feared, rather truckled to than resisted them. Jefferson, however sagacious and philanthropic, was twice elected by their influence, and Madison brought their turbulence to a head. The technical cause of quarrel with England was twofold—the Orders in Council, forbidding trade with France and French allies; and the right of search for deserted seamen. American statesmen laid down a principle which the diplomatists of the Old World contended was new to international law—that “free bottoms make free goods;” that “the flag covers all that sail.” They denied the right of English vessels to prevent the ships of neutral nations carrying whatever they pleased; and they retaliated after a very suicidal fashion on the Orders in Council, by a non-intercourse act—“laying an embargo on all vessels of the United States, and commanding the trading ships of all other nations whatsoever to quit the American harbours.” This monstrous act was voted in secret session, and against the warm opposition of the New England representatives. This was in the fall of the year 1807, and so matters continued substantially till the declaration of war in 1812. In 1809, on the accession of Madison, the mercantile part of the American people compelled the restriction of the non-intervention act to France and England, with the additional proviso,

that if either of those nations should consent, within three months, to the neutral commerce of the States, intercourse was to be renewed. There the English Government should have struck in, and, by repealing at once the Orders in Council, have seconded the efforts of the well-disposed portion of the American community. It was obliged to do so three years later [June 1812], at the repeated demand of English manufacturers, for whom Mr. Brougham appeared at the bar of the Commons, and obtained a Parliamentary committee. But the concession came too late to avert war—a war the most disgraceful and disastrous in which ever nations engaged. Napoleon had forestalled us—he had repealed, so early as April, 1810, his decrees, so far as they affected the United States, though he withheld the official declaration till war had been resolved upon with England; complicity in which was imputed to President Madison, his party desiring at once to subjugate Canada, and to gain Spanish Florida by leave of Napoleon. Meanwhile, monster frigates were being constructed, useless merchantmen converted into privateers, seamen drilled to gun-service, an army prepared for the invasion of Canada, and several sea-fights, arising from the right of search, bruited about to inflame the belligerent rivalry of both peoples. After a long and stormy debate, war was determined upon in the American House of Representatives by seventy-nine to forty-five—the latter chiefly New Englanders. So decided was the resistance to this direful policy, that five of the north-eastern states threatened secession, Massachusetts addressed to the legislature a remonstrance worthy of men who loved peace and liberty with equal ardour, and Boston put on mourning, her church bells ringing muffled peals, as though both liberty and peace were no more. Over the details of the war we hasten, as over the details of a revolting subject.—A British officer in Upper Canada, General Brock, captured an American garrison on the Detroit frontier. The invading army of General Hull—two thousand five hundred men—capitulated within a month or two after the declaration of war; and General Wadsworth, who followed him, with a somewhat larger army, fared yet worse. Victorious in one or two actions by sea, the Americans were also more successful by land and on the lakes in the spring of 1813. They carried the towns of York and Niagara, but suffered a defeat shortly afterwards, and abandoned the Canadian coast of Niagara. Another invading army, passing the Detroit frontier and overrunning Michigan, was overthrown, and General Harrison’s fortified camp attacked with complete success to the British. On Lake Ontario, on the contrary, the American flotilla was victorious; and their land forces retrieved their recent reverses. Three armies were, therefore, put in motion—one crossing Lake Erie, another Lake Ontario to Kingston, and a third marching on Montreal. But that the British officers ventured to disobey their superior, Upper Canada would have been lost—but by their spirit, the invaders were driven back with great loss, their fort of Niagara retaken, and General Hull, who had come up to Buffalo for their relief, also defeated. While the Canadian militia, assisted by a few regiments of the line, and the discreditable alliance of Red Indians, thus held Canada for the British Crown, our ships of war blockaded the harbours and ascended the rivers of the States; the victory of the “Shannon” over the “Chesapeake,” in that famous ocean duel [June 1, 1813], having destroyed the prestige of the American navy. Regiments of Peninsular veterans now arriving, gained yet more decided victories over the brave but undisciplined Statesmen; one battle taking place within the very sound of Niagara’s torrent [July 25, 1814]. The war now became aggressive on the part of the British. Washington, the yet youthful capital of the Republic, was attacked, carried, and—to the deep disgrace of the parties in command—its public buildings, but so recently constructed, blown up or burned. The Americans were avenged by the reverses they inflicted on our forces in Lake Erie, through the utter imbecility of our commander, Sir George Prevost, which stung eight hundred men into desertion, and involved himself at last in trouble from which a sudden natural death was deemed a timely escape. Further retribution for the wanton destruction of Washington was suffered at New Orleans, the attack on which swamp-surrounded city [December, 1814] cost the lives of Pakenham and Gibbs, officers who had highly distinguished themselves in European warfare, picked off by Kentucky rifles, and of two thousand unfortunate men. The disaster was at once augmented and relieved by the circumstance, that peace had been concluded two months before its occurrence. The north-eastern states had brought their aversion to the war to the length of refusing to contribute to its conduct, and the threat of making a separate peace with Great Britain. Foreign trade was literally annihilated—fourteen hundred American merchantmen had appeared as prizes in the London “Gazette.” Happily, our war party could no longer find a pretence for continuing hostilities, and the Emperor Alexander—with whom the American war party had contracted a suspicious friendship—mediated on behalf of the States. Negotiations were carried on first at Gottenburg, afterwards at Ghent, and terminated in a treaty which left the questions the war was started to decide absolutely untouched. No mention was made of the words that had drawn two brother nations into a conflict bitter and cruel beyond ordinary wars, as are usually the quarrels of near relatives over those of ordinary men. The boundary of Maine question was left to trouble another generation—but a clause was inserted to the perfect observance of which a great peacemaker* has recently appealed as a justification of his doctrines—namely, that neither nation should keep an armed ship on those inland seas which lie between their respective territories. Never did a war, in its origin, conduct, and conclusion, more loudly testify to the folly and wickedness of carrying international disputes to the bloody arbitrament of gunpowder and steel—to the brute force of military strength, or the infernal craft of military skill.

W. W.

* See Mr. Cobden’s speech at the Wrexham peace-meeting in a late number of this journal.

PEACE MEETINGS.

On Wednesday night a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Town Hall, to hear from the Birmingham delegates to the Peace Conference at Frankfort an account of the proceedings of that body. Mr. Lucy, the Mayor, presided. The speakers were Messrs. Cobden and Bright, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Professor Worms, of Hamburg, the Rev. John Angell James, and Aldermen Baldwin and Palmer. Professor Worms, alluding to the interference of England in the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, said, that the intervention would lead "to a great European conflagration." It was the Holy Alliance that was doing all the mischief; and "he was sorry to find that the English Minister was falling into the snares of that Alliance. In Germany they could not understand how it was; and it was a matter of great pain to him to find that England, which had so long steered clear of national disputes, was now taking the part of the strong against the weak—was siding with the Russian bear, in fact, against the Schleswig-Holsteiners [loud cheers]. He did not want England to take part in favour of nations that had not constitutions. If they deserved a constitution, they would obtain it for themselves [cheers]. Every nation would work out its own political salvation, or it would be lost; but he did want that they should not take part against them; and he thought the people of Europe had some right to expect that England should not take part with their despots" [loud cheers]. Mr. Cobden said that he was not discouraged by the present state of affairs. It was true that all the continent was now bristling with muskets; there were at that moment in Europe 500,000 more armed men than they had at the very height of Napoleon's wars [loud cries of "Hear"]; and the nations of Europe had, since the end of the year 1847—that was in three years—increased the amount of their debts by nearly two hundred millions sterling [hear]. And yet the convulsions of Europe were supposed by all thinking men to have been caused by the extravagance of governments, and the excessive taxation previous to that time [cheers]. In Germany, including Austria, there were now more than a million of men under arms. What were they doing? Marching to and fro—playing at a sort of dangerous comedy of soldiers. He called it a dangerous comedy, because, though he did not believe that any prince or potentate had the remotest idea of going to war—because there was scarcely one of them that could trust his own subjects [loud cheers]—and there was not one of them who was sufficiently in earnest about any principle to go to war for it; still he could not forget that there were a million of men in Germany, and nearly four millions of men in Europe, under arms, and that a match might be set to this train some day that Governments did not expect—that there might be a boiling over of this lava in a quarter which was not anticipated, and he believed it would end very differently from what those who were maintaining the soldiers expected" [cheers]. He also commented severely, in the course of his speech, on an article which recently appeared in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, on the necessity of war.—We regret that we are unable to devote greater space to the proceedings.

A conference of the friends of peace was held at the Hall of Commerce on Thursday evening, November 28th—present, Joseph Sturge in the chair, R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; Messrs. Joseph Cooper, Charles Gilpin, Henry Sterry, George Dornbush, Rev. Henry Richard, and many others.

Joseph Sturge having been requested to take the chair, the Rev. Henry Richard, and Mr. Edmund Fry, were nominated as secretaries to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN announced that a meeting of the Society of Friends, which was then sitting, detained many of the friends of peace, who would otherwise have been present. He hoped that those friends would shortly be able to attend.

The Rev. H. RICHARD then read the Report of the Peace Congress Committee, which congratulated the friends of peace on the gratifying success which had attended their efforts to hold Continental congresses for the purpose of promoting international peace, especially that held at Frankfort in the month of August of the present year. Reference was also made to the interesting mission of Messrs. Sturge, Burritt, and Wheeler, to Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which the Committee believe to have been highly favourable to the cause of peace. The Finance Committee stated that the resolution made at a previous conference to raise the sum of £5,000, had been successfully carried out, of which a balance of nearly £1,000 remained to the credit of the Peace Congress Committee.

The Treasurer's statement was then read.

The first resolution was moved by RICHARD COB- DEN, Esq.:

That the Report now read be received, adopted, and printed, and that this meeting would devoutly acknowledge its gratitude to God for the success which has attended the operations of the Committee, especially in connection with the Congress at Frankfort, and would renew their attachment to the cause of peace, and their determination to use their utmost efforts to promote its extension and triumph.

Mr. Cobden said that, speaking as a member and subscriber of the Peace Congress, he wished to express his entire satisfaction with the proceedings of the Congress Committee, which he thought reflected great credit upon the zeal and discretion of those who had the conduct of the business.

WILLIAM DELWYN SIMMS, Esq., seconded the resolution.

The second resolution was moved by J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.:

That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction the statement of the Finance Committee just laid before them, and would present to the gentlemen composing that Committee its best thanks for the admirable manner in which they have fulfilled their trust.

He expressed his deep regret that he had been unable to attend the Congresses at Paris and Frankfort, but he had not failed, as opportunity offered, to keep alive the great subject of peace. He congratulated the meeting on the favourable condition of the balance-sheet, which had just been submitted, and which they owed in great part to the efficient manner in which the Finance Committee had discharged the duties confided to its care.

The third resolution was moved by THOMAS BOX, Esq., and seconded by JOHN JONES, Esq.:

That the following gentlemen be a Sub-Committee, to attend to the necessary business in the interval between this time and the reconstruction of the Peace Congress Committee:—Messrs. Cooper, Sterry, Barrett, Gilpin, and Richard, who are instructed, as the period for holding the next Congress approaches, to summon a conference of the friends of peace at such time and place as they may deem desirable, in order to reappoint the Peace Congress Committee.

Mr. STURGE having requested Mr. Cobden to state what steps he might probably take in the ensuing session of Parliament, that gentleman stated that he thought he might with advantage bring forward a motion next session (unless any unforeseen political event might occur to render such a step undesirable) in the same terms as those in which he entered a notice of disarrangement last session.

A long and interesting conversation then ensued respecting the best time to hold the Congress in London next year, when it was moved by HENRY STERRY, Esq., and seconded by J. COOPER, Esq.:

That so far as this Conference can at present judge, they would recommend that the Congress should be held in London about the middle of July, but would leave the final decision of the time to the Sub-Committee, in conjunction with the Committees of Brussels, Paris, and Frankfort.

We are informed that the friends who, in the Hall of Commerce, last May, held a bazaar for the promotion of the League of Universal Brotherhood, encouraged by the success they then met with, are busily engaged in preparing another, to be held during the sitting of the Peace Congress in June next, and the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, hoping that the friends of industry will be found averse to war, and desirous of accelerating a more rational way of settling the differences of nations than blood-shedding, extravagance, and the immoralities consequent upon the progress of armies and navies. Friends desirous of aiding the benign and Christian spirit of this important Society, are earnestly begged to send contributions of every description adapted for sale at such a bazaar to the Ladies' Committee of Management, 3, Winchester-buildings, London, between the present period and May 1, 1851.

Lectures are also in course of delivery at the Hall of Commerce on Tuesday evenings. The second, on "The Influence of Standing Armies," was given last night by the Rev. H. Richard.

THE "PATRIOT" ON THE ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

(From the *Patriot* of Thursday last.)

The splendid meeting in the Guildhall of the City of London, following the county meeting in the Castle-yard at York, completes the embodied idea of a national demonstration. For the spirit which really animates our countrymen as a people, we must consult the record of these proceedings, where we shall note an utter absence of "that foul spirit of persecution" which some of our contemporaries have had the temerity to speak of as "roaring in our streets." "Some bigotry and intolerance," says the *Daily News*, "may mingle with the sentiment, but this should be laid to the charge of those who have wantonly provoked this quarrel, and stirred up the popular current from the dregs." But let it be distinctly observed, that the first "overt act of intolerance" has come from the Popish side. We refer to the sanguinary and deadly attack of the Irish labourers employed at Birkenhead, upon a meeting of their Protestant employers. We cannot wholly acquit some who ought to have known better of the responsibility in this matter. The Pope, the Cardinal, and the pretended Bishops, began by flourishing in our faces the multitudes of Irish immigrants in this Protestant island; and some Protestant Dissenters have laboured with all their might to encourage the Roman Catholics to consider themselves as exposed to "brutal" persecution and intolerance, and as well entitled to resent with huge indignation the affront put upon them by questioning the compatibility of the Pope's Bull with the safety and the good order of the British Commonwealth. These Nonconformist hortatives have succeeded too well—far better, we frankly admit, than those who uttered them ever desired. They only wanted to coerce their fellow-Dissenters, and will doubtless tremble like aspen-leaves when they find that they have unwittingly ministered to the shedding of blood. This unnatural, or, as some may deem it, natural conjunction between the extreme of Dissent and the extreme of Unity, will probably be eagerly disavowed on the one part, but it is very gratefully admitted on the other. It is quite unnecessary to go into an examination of our contemporary's apology for, and encomiums of, the Cardinal. We will only express our deep regret, that an apparent love of being at enmity with his own brethren, should have led him into this unnatural and harmful alliance, of which the repeated discoveries of the basest trait and dissembling seem insufficient to make him ashamed.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CLAIM OF A NUN.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Sir R. Rolfe has given judgment on the petition of Mary Eleanor Dickson, for payment of the interest of a legacy of £10,000, bequeathed to her by the will of her father, General Dickson. The question was whether, in the circumstances, the bequest was well revoked by a codicil, in which the testator, speaking of his daughter, Mary Eleanor, said:—"Finding that she contemplates remaining in a Roman Catholic convent, and becoming a nun, I consequently hereby declare that, in the said event of her carrying out her intention of taking the veil, becoming a nun, or continuing to reside in a convent, or in any way associating herself permanently with any Roman Catholic establishment of that nature, she would forfeit all claim to a benefit from the said sum of £10,000, and I hereby in that case revoke the said bequest, and, in order to prevent any portion of my property from being applied to other purposes than the benefit of my family, I hereby exclude my daughter, Mary Eleanor Dickson, from all reversionary advantages from the said will." His Honour said it was admitted that the lady had associated herself permanently with a Roman Catholic establishment so as to come within the terms of the codicil, if the codicil affected the bequest by will. There was no principle or authority which prevented a testator from saying that a legacy given by his will should not take effect upon the legatee taking the veil or entering a convent. He was of opinion that there was nothing unlawful in the condition, and that the lady took no interest in the legacy of £10,000. The petition must therefore be dismissed.

THE VICAR OF CHATTERIS AGAIN.—The Rev. M. A. Gathercole, Vicar of Chatteris Nuns, has appeared in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in the case *Hawkins v. Gathercole*. The plaintiff was a mortgagee of the advowson of the living, which belonged to the defendant, for a sum of £24,500, for which he also had a warrant of attorney. The interest being in arrear, the plaintiff obtained judgment under the warrant of attorney, and procured a sequestration for above £1,100, the amount of interest due. The question argued was, whether the plaintiff was entitled, by virtue of his judgment, to a charge upon the profits of a benefice with cure of souls; and if so, whether the Court would grant a receiver over the sequestrations which had been issued subsequently by other persons. The Court made the order for the receiver.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR AND HIS LAND SCHEME.—Baron Park, in the Court of Exchequer, has delivered judgment on the case of O'Connor v. Bradshaw. He said there was no ground for a new trial. The jury, in confining their verdict to the question of the political honesty of the plaintiff, were perfectly right, and the accompanying statement of personal dishonesty explained their conviction in the case. The rule must be discharged. Mr. Baron Alderson and Baron Platt were of the same opinion. The rule was consequently discharged.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Remarkable allegations have been made in a bankruptcy case before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque. Mr. Stephen Charles Lakeman appeared on his final examination as to the property and transactions of his late bankrupt firm. He stated, that, in May 1847, having twice previously been a bankrupt, he went into partnership with Monsieur Chale, solicitor of the Duc de Nemours, and General de Rumigny, aide-de-camp of the late King of the French, for "political purposes." Among other objects contemplated by the establishment of his firm, was the negotiation (stoutly denied) of a loan from "the Messrs. Baring and other houses," to the Count de Neuilly, of twenty-two millions of francs; which were to be employed in buying up the debts of the late King at their current discount of 40 per cent., and in establishing a Paris journal in favour of the exiled house. "It was hoped also to engage the affections of the manufacturers of France towards the house of Orleans, by making pecuniary advances to them upon consignments of goods." Large consignments of potatoes had been thus received, and the advances made on them had yielded profits. The bankrupt was allowed to pass. The ex-King's solicitor has written to the *Times*, and says:—"His Majesty informed me in June last, when a claim was made upon him for the commission referred to, that until then he was entirely ignorant even of the name of Lakeman, and that he had never authorized his aide-de-camp, General Rumigny, either verbally or otherwise, in any way to enter upon the transaction alluded to by Mr. Lakeman, and his Majesty instructed me to defend any action that might be commenced against him for the commission claimed, but none has been brought."

HEARTLESS FRAUD AND GROSS ABUSE OF CHARITY.—Miss Georgiana Homan, alias Honour, alias Grant, alias Irwin, alias Bowen, alias Reynolds, a well-dressed young woman, is in custody, and has been several times examined at the Lambeth Police Court, on a charge of carrying on a wholesale and infamous system of fraud on the charitable and benevolent, the Court being literally crowded with her dupes. Mr. Games attended on the part of the prisoner, who represented herself to be a "governess." Mr. Gould, stationer, of Mile-end-road, Mr. Leman, of Stepney-green, Mr. Wood, of Walthamstow, and the Rev. J. Sherman, are principal witnesses.

THE REGENT'S PARK BURGLARY.—The prisoners Dyson, Mahony, and Mitchell, were tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday, and sentenced to transportation for life.

EXTENSION ON THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—Her Majesty's Government have determined to extend the metropolitan police to a circuit of twenty miles from the metropolis, and the commissioners are now effecting the necessary arrangements for such extension.—*Observer*.

THREATENING THE PREMIER.—William Steward Sheridan, a relative of the brilliant author of "Pizarro," was brought up at the Bow-street police-office, on Friday, charged with sending a threatening letter to Lord John Russell, M.P.—The defendant formerly held a situation as clerk in the Inland Revenue Department, but was discharged on the occasion of his trial and acquittal on some "awful charge." In his letter to the Premier he says, after describing himself as the victim of persecution, "How often have wrongs led to fatal results. . . . If no notice is taken of this, serious consequences may ensue." The prisoner said, that he was starving, and that he alluded to committing suicide. He was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £100, and find two sureties, of £50 each to keep the peace for six months; or, in default, to be committed for that term. He was committed accordingly.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH has awarded to Mr. Isaac Latimer, of the *Plymouth Journal*, the costs entailed on him by the defence to which he was subjected by the Rev. Mr. Prynne.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN has received among her guests at Windsor during the week, General Radowitz, the ex-minister and confidential adviser of the King of Prussia; on which the *Times* has so truculent an article, that the *Daily News* remarks:—

Never have we known the insolence of the press carried to a greater point of extravagance than in the vulgar attack which the *Times* made yesterday upon the Queen and her Consort, for having invited to Windsor an ex-minister and friend of the King of Prussia. Are we so sold to Austria that we cannot be polite to those who differ in opinion from it? If an English Minister choose to give his vote in a Cabinet Council that England should fit out a fleet, and assume a menacing attitude, because America insisted on the territory of Oregon, is that opinion, be it right or wrong, a cause why the King of France should scout such a statesman from his Court? Why, the causeless insolence of such an attack can only be likened to the enmity of the paid bravos of Venice, who undertook to stab any man, even a prince, for any cause, if such was the order or good pleasure of the bravo's employers.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of William Wordsworth, Esq., deceased.

LORD NUGENT, M.P. for Aylesbury, died at his seat, Lillies, yesterday week, in the 61st year of his age. His lordship's demise was scarcely expected, as his disease had taken a more favourable turn. His lordship was the second son of the Marquess of Buckingham, and brother of the late duke. In his younger days he was known as Lord George Grenville, under which name he published a long poem on that portion of the Peninsular war of which Portugal was the scene. The noble lord succeeded to an Irish barony in 1812, on the death of his mother, the marchioness, who had been created a baroness in 1800, with the remainder to her second son. In 1813 Lord Nugent married the daughter of the late Hon. General Vere Poulett; but her ladyship died in August, 1848, leaving no issue. His lordship sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury during four parliaments previous to the Reform Bill, and was for several years entrusted with the petitions of the English Catholics. He was always an ardent politician, and took a very active part in promoting parliamentary reform. He was, also, one of the prominent partisans of Queen Caroline. At the Greek insurrection, as well as for that in Spain in 1823, Lord Nugent exerted himself to obtain subscriptions in aid of what he considered to be a righteous cause. He was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury on the accession of the Whigs to office in the year 1830. In that capacity he introduced the bill for the abolition of certain oaths which it was formerly necessary to take for the most ordinary objects in connexion with the revenue laws, and the substitution of simple declarations in their place. In 1832 he vacated his seat in parliament, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1835. He was recalled during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, and held no official situation connected with the Government after that time. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Aylesbury at the general elections of 1837 and 1839, but succeeded in being returned in 1847. Since that time the noble lord only occasionally addressed the House, chiefly on financial and parliamentary reform. Besides the poem which we have named, Lord Nugent was the author of several other works; one of them, published a few years ago, entitled, "Lands, classical and sacred," possesses much merit.—*Examiner*.

MRS. BELL MARTIN, who had acquired considerable literary fame, died recently at New York, after a short illness, within ten days of her arrival in the United States. Mrs. Bell Martin was, previous to her marriage, Miss Martin, of Galway, and her husband took the family name when she married. Her estates were the largest in Ireland, her tenantry amounting to 20,000, and her lands extending over 200,000 acres; but the property, on her succeeding to it, was so heavily mortgaged that she was obliged to relinquish all, and trust to her literary talents for her support. It was with this object she went with

her husband to the United States. A premature confinement was the immediate cause of the illness which terminated in her death. Mrs. Bell Martin was a large contributor to the "Encyclopedie des Gens du Monde." She wrote "St. Etienne," a tale of the Vendean war, and was the author of "Julia Howard," a novel recently published, which was esteemed very successful.

MR. GEORGE WOMBWELL, so celebrated as a proprietor of travelling menageries, died on the 16th ult., of bronchitis, at Northallerton, Yorkshire, after a lingering illness, in his 73rd year. His enterprise and perseverance, coupled with the possession of sound judgment and strict integrity, gained for the deceased considerable wealth, and no one probably has done so much to forward practically the study of natural history among the masses, for his menageries visited every fair and every town in the kingdom, and were everywhere popular. It was an often-expressed wish of the deceased that, as he had lived so long with his collection, he should be permitted to die with it; and, with this view, he had caused to be fitted up some short time since a new travelling bed-carriage, in which he expired. His menagerie was being exhibited at the time in the market-place in Northallerton, and an announcement of his death was made by his own request to the spectators; after which the band played the Dead March in Saul, the animals were fed, and the exhibition closed for the evening. Mr. Wombwell was a native of Maldon, in Essex.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held on Thursday night, in Queen-street Hall, for the purpose of bringing the subject of the sweating system in connexion with the tailoring trade before the public. The hall was crowded principally by the working classes; but on and near the platform were a number of highly respectable citizens. On the motion of Mr. Millan, of the firm of Millan and Mann, clothiers, Professor Aytoun was called to the chair amid loud applause. The following letter from Lord Ashley was read by the Secretary:—

SIR,—A very few words will suffice to give a reply to your question. The sweating system is utterly detestable—it is cruel, unjust, and oppressive in the extreme; and I know scarcely any one abuse to which public attention ought to be more sedulously and more constantly directed than to this.

The state, too, of the places of work, as we have from evidence taken at the Board of Health is such as to ruin the health, weaken the capacity for continuous and effective labour, shorten, I believe, the period of a man's working life, and by the depressing and unhealthy influence of a foul atmosphere, drive many men into habits of intoxication. I heartily wish you success, and pray God to bless your efforts.

Professor Aytoun cannot better employ his genius and high accomplishments than in this service.—Your obedient servant,
ASHLEY.

The learned Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Ritchie, and a Working Taylor, were the principal speakers.

REMEDY FOR SHORT SIGHT.—Dr. Turrill has discovered a remedy for short sight, which he has communicated to the medical publications. The learned doctor thus describes the process:—"In the first instance I applied the extract of ginger, which was rubbed for five or ten minutes over the whole forehead, with the view of acting upon the branches of the fifth pair of nerves. Afterwards I substituted a concentrated tincture of ginger, of the strength of one part of ginger to two parts of spirit of wine, decolorized by animal charcoal. The success of this application was remarkable. In many cases it had the effect of doubling the length of vision. In some persons I found the iris was not much dilated, but very torpid. In these cases I applied the concentrated tincture of pepper, made of the same strength, and in the same manner, as the tincture of ginger. This I used until I observed that the iris had obtained a great power of contraction and dilatation, after which I had again recourse to the tincture of ginger. This plan of treatment has been attended with the most signal success, and persons who were extremely short-sighted have very soon been enabled to lay permanently aside their concave glasses."

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday evening, at Crosby Hall, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Gavin, in connexion with the institution for establishing evening classes for young men, on the subject of the dwellings for the industrious classes, and their influence on the moral and physical condition of the people, Lord Ashley in the chair. Dr. Gavin stated and explained the several causes of unhealthiness in houses, which he showed to arise principally from deficient drainage and want of sufficient accommodation. The dreadful effects upon the morality and mortality of the people which arose from this want of accommodation, and of the decencies of life, he fully substantiated by reference to statistical tables of known accuracy and trustworthiness, which were prominently held up for the inspection of the meeting; and the lecturer concluded his address with a hope that, as the great lawgiver of the Jews had given power to the priests to enter such Israelitish houses as were supposed to harbour fever or leprosy, and to pull them down if they saw fit (Leviticus, chap. xiv. 38)—as the Romans had given similar authority to their ædiles—as the Belgians were now doing in their enterprising little country—so in England, he hoped that the legislative authorities would grant power either to prevent houses unfit for habitation to be built, or by some other means to undermine and root out this great source of evil and misery in the country.

LITERATURE.

Lights and Shades of Ireland. By A. NICHOLSON, of New York. London: Houlston and Co.; and C. Gilpin.

MRS. NICHOLSON is perhaps known to our readers by her works, "Ireland's Welcome to the Stranger," and "Gallic Gleanings;" and they will remember that this American lady arrived in Ireland in 1844, on an errand, dictated by generous and noble feeling, of inquiry into the real condition of the Irish people. In executing her purpose she has been fearless and untiring in her laborious work. She has visited, on foot, the most important districts of the country; has become the unlooked for guest of the cabiners, sharing their scanty potato meal, and taking the worst of lodgings; and has thus rendered herself thoroughly familiar with the character and state of the peasantry. During the years 1846-7-8-9 she traversed the most destitute districts; saw the most horrible features of privation and calamity; and engaged herself in a self-denying ministration to those who were suffering and dying in that terrible famine. Sustained by feeble means, and these derived chiefly from occasional and unexpected sources, she shunned no toil, no danger; but in the true spirit of love and sacrifice sought to save life and to reduce misery, under circumstances from which most women, aye, and truly Christian women too, would have shrunk appalled. She was the means of accomplishing much good; and in the consciousness of having saved the perishing and rejoiced the wretched she has her reward. For her actual deeds she has deserved gratitude and honour; much more must we reverence and admire the spirit and purpose by which they were impelled. Yet we do not wonder that Mrs. Nicholson often met with cold receptions from the middle-classes and "respectables" from whom she sought aid in her labours; we are not at all surprised that she had to endure evil surmises and neglectful sneers. Her character and her mission were very likely to be misunderstood. It is evident—and we say it with all kindly respect—that Mrs. Nicholson has many personal peculiarities; we should almost think her whimsical, opinionated, self-willed, and unconciliating. Then, too, she entered on her Irish tour as on a mission given her by Heaven,—day by day she looked for special guidance—and in the full faith that she was "sent," she disregarded most of the forms, courtesies, and restraints of social life in the prosecution of this mission. We do not intend to throw hard names when we say that there was about her an air of fanaticism and self-conceit, which would be the only thing apparent to those who had not opportunity or wanted sensibility for the appreciation of the other beautiful phases of the excellent woman's character, and the many particulars in which her most womanly and Christian example was worthy of all imitation.

This volume has long lain on our table; for we hoped to tell the reader more about it than we have ever found possible: and now justice to the author forbids further delay. It consists of three parts; the early history of Ireland,—the saints and poets of the early ages,—and a narrative of the famine. It is the last part which is of chief interest; as it not only gives an outline of the history of the famine, but contains a picture of Ireland in all her beauty and deformity, her pride and humility, her wealth and poverty: and, as the author truly says, "it needs no special revelation, human or divine," to find a solution for many of the questions which philanthropists and politicians put respecting Ireland's meanness and woe. Many of the stories of distress and details of death are very fearful, and have a deep interest, both social and moral. We could give extracts at which the flesh creeps and the soul sickens. Earnestly would we ask whether these and other disclosures, such as Mr. Godolphin Osborne's, are to be in vain? Not to statesmen only do we look for answer; let these scenes be studied, the truths suggested by them be pondered, by the people:—they have a voice not for Ireland only. And especially let Christian idlers read and learn that there are opportunities of social well-doing—channels for the flow of blessing—nobler, surer, broader, than the subscription lists of religious and benevolent societies. Let no reader be offended at Mrs. Nicholson's plain speaking; she "believes, and therefore speaks;" and sure we are that this third part of her work contains wholesome rebukes and good and wise suggestions; so that none need lay down the book without considerable instruction and heart improvement.

Such a work is exempt from criticism of style and arrangement,—or this would deserve censure; nor are we disposed to comment further on a tone and spirit which we sometimes regret, and which candid minds will freely forgive. We are wholly unacquainted with Mrs. Nicholson, save from her books; yet it is not chiefly as a writer that we shall remember her name: our cordial sympathy is for the devoted Christian worker. And this book is welcome as such a worker's plain and earnest story of what she has sorrowfully seen and thankfully done.

The Christian Garland; or, A Companion for Leisure Hours. London: Religious Tract Society.

This is one of the most elegant volumes ever issued by the Tract Society. Not strictly an "Annual," it is yet just the thing for a gift-book for the new year. It contains original contributions, interesting and meritorious; and various selections from approved authors. It has also tasteful and charming illustrations in colours, consisting of groups of flowers, fruit, and shells:—a true lady's book, and sure of general favour.

POCKET-BOOKS, ALMANACKS, &c.

We have to begin our record of the Almanack and Diary tribe of publications for the coming year of grace 1851. The Tract Society publishes "*The Scripture Pocket Book*," with its usual features of useful information, and various extracts in prose and verse from the writings of popular religious authors. The Society's "*Christian Almanack*" has the abundant practical matter—astronomical, commercial, statistical, social, and domestic—which has long secured its extensive circulation. Ramsay's "*Educational Pocket Book*," in addition to Almanack and Diary, has some original literature and a useful account of educational societies, &c. The same publisher's "*Pocket Almanack and Diary*" is a cheaper edition of the same work without the features above alluded to. "*Oliver and Boyd's Threepenny Almanack*" is crammed with information; and has a list of Scottish Fairs, especially adapting it for use beyond the Tweed.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

WORDSWORTH'S "PRELUDE" AND THE "SARTOR RESARTUS."—For well nigh thirty-four years the public curiosity has been excited by the knowledge that there existed in MS. an unfinished poem, of very high pretensions, and extraordinary magnitude, from the pen of the late—is he to be the last?—poet-laureate of Britain. At the tidings, Lord Jeffrey made himself very merry, and sought for a powerful calculus to compute the supposed magnitude of the poem. De Quincey, on the other hand, had read it, and, both in his writings and conversation, was in the habit of alluding to, quoting, and panegyricizing it as more than equal to Wordsworth's other achievements. All of it that is publishable, or shall ever be published, now lies before us;—and we approach it with curiously-mingled emotions—mingled, because although a fragment, it is so vast, and in parts so finished, and because it may be regarded as at once an early production of his genius, and its latest legacy to the world. It seems a large fossil relic—imperfect and magnificent—newly dug up, and with the fresh earth and the old dim subsoil meeting and mingling around it. The "Prelude" is the first regular versified autobiography we remember in our language. Passages, indeed, and parts of the lives of celebrated men, have been at times represented in verse, but in general a veil of fiction has been dropt over the real facts, as in the case of Don Juan; and in all the revelation made has resembled rather an escapade or a partial confession than a systematic and slowly consolidated life. The mere circumstances, too, of life, have been more regarded than the inner current of life itself. We class the "Prelude" at once with "Sartor Resartus"—although the latter wants the poetic form—as the two most interesting and faithful records of the individual experience of men of genius which exist. And yet, how different the two men, and the two sets of experience. Sartor resembles the unfilled and yawning crescent moon, Wordsworth the rounded harvest orb; Sartor's cry is "Give, give!" Wordsworth's, "I have found it, I have found it!" Sartor cannot, amid a universe of work, find a task fit for him to do, and yet can much less be utterly idle; while to Wordsworth, basking in the sun, or loitering near an evening stream, is sufficient and satisfactory work. To Sartor, Nature is a divine tormentor—her works at once inspire and agonize him; Wordsworth loves her with the passion of a perpetual honeymoon. Both are intensely self-conscious; but Sartor's is the consciousness of disease, Wordsworth's of high health standing before a mirror. Both have "a demon," but Sartor's is exceedingly fierce, dwelling among the tombs—Wordsworth's a mild eremite, loving the rocks and the woods. Sartor's experience has been frightfully peculiar, and Wordsworth's peculiarly felicitous. Both have passed through the valley of the shadow of death; but the one has found it as Christian found it, dark and noisy—the other has passed it with Faithful, by daylight. Sartor is more of a representative man than Wordsworth, for many have had part at least of his sad experiences, whereas Wordsworth's soul dwells apart; his joys and sorrows, his virtues and his sins, are alike his own, and he can circulate his being as soon as them. Sartor is a brother-man in fury and fever—Wordsworth seems—a cherub, almost chillingly pure, and whose very warmth is borrowed from another sun than ours. We love and fear Sartor with almost equal intensity—Wordsworth we respect and wonder at with a great admiration. Compare their different biographies. Sartor's is as brief and abrupt as a confession; the author seems hurrying away from the memory of his woe—Wordsworth lingers over his past self, like a lover over the history of his courtship. Sartor is a reminiscence of Prometheus—the "Prelude," an account of the education of Pan. The agonies of Sartor are connected chiefly with his own individual history, shadowing that of innumerable individuals besides—those of Wordsworth, with the fate of na-

tions, and the world at large. Sartor craves, but cannot find a creed—belief seems to flow in Wordsworth's blood; to see is to believe with him. The lives of both are fragments, but Sartor seems to shut his so abruptly, because he dare not disclose all his struggles; and Wordsworth because he dares not reveal all his peculiar and incommunicable joys. To use Sartor's own words, applied to the poet before us, we may inscribe upon Wordsworth's grave, "Here lies a man who did what he intended;" while over Sartor's, disappointed ages may say, "Here lies a man whose intentions were noble, and his powers gigantic, but who, from lack of proper correspondence between them did little or nothing, said much, but only told the world his own sad story."—*Eclectic Review*.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labours with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his mercandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solicitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.—*American Paper*.

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS.—We must not lightly yield our historical memorials. Good modern buildings may (the authorities willing, and a proper course adopted) be obtained at any time; but our ancient landmarks for history, prompters of thought, stone story-tellers speaking to the mind of earlier periods—the autographs of a nation (so to speak)—cannot be manufactured to order, or recovered when once suffered to fall away; the value of such things to the country cannot be calculated; and they should be watched by the country with the greatest jealousy, and maintained with the greatest care.—*The Builder*.

THE HIGHEST OF HUMAN ENJOYMENTS.—The exercise of composition to those who are masters of it is the highest of all human enjoyment, save that of the devotee, and perhaps, also, that of the impassioned and successful orator, while he is carrying his audience along with him. Composition, whether written or mental, acts upon the whole frame, pervades it universally, runs through every nerve and fibre, and quickens to a warm glow the entire being, not only during its practice, but long after it. When Horace and many other writers declare that under its influence they are endowed with wings to fly, that they spurn the ground beneath their feet, they speak, as far as sentiment is concerned, practically rather than poetically. The spirit is then stirred at its very source to a radiant, and glad, and sparkling energy. I am persuaded that thoughtful people have here a very great advantage, if they would only use it properly, over their unthinking neighbours. In the latter their inner, their inmost nature, is absolutely dead, or at best as torpid as death itself. The nerves that are subservient to thought, and stimulated by it, are never in such people so much as called into action; but there they exist still, and as nothing exists in vain, and everything is intended to have its use, we may conclude, from all analogy, that the uses of those nerves can never be neglected or remitted with impunity; but this is a wide subject, and one as deep as it is wide. I leave it to the consideration of physicians, in the largest sense of the word.—*Self-Formation*.

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper: it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far out-vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

BIRTH.

November 29, the wife of the Rev. J. DREW, of Newbury, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

November 26, at Birbican Chapel, by the R. v. R. Hamilton, Miss SARAH PINNIGER, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. BROOM, of 10, Newgate-street, London, to Mr. J. H. MACINTYRE, of 52, Ingram-street, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

At Adelaide, R. CHARD, only son of R. PHILLIPS, of Grove-lane Camberwell.

November 7, very suddenly, aged 61, the Rev. JOHN SMITH of No. 4, Camberwell-green, late of Haverstock-hill. He was a liberal friend to many religious societies.

November 20, of disease of the heart, at his residence, Bradstone Mills, Folkestone, and in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY STACE, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, and by the Baptist church in the town, of which he was for forty-three years an honourable and useful member.

November 21, suddenly, as he was entering the porch of the Independent Chapel, Truro, JOHN BAYNARD, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of that borough. Mr. Baynard had been for many years a large adventurer in mines, and had promoted one of the chief sources of labour in his native county. He was a benevolent and excellent man, and a generous promoter of most of the social and religious institutions connected with the town in which he resided. He was about 76 years of age, and his attack was so sudden, that before medical aid could arrive he had ceased to exist.

November 25, at Paris, ELIZA ANN, wife of J. BARDONNEAU, Esq., and daughter of W. H. Ashurst, Esq., of Muswell-hill, and the Old Jewry, London.

November 28, at 245, Regent-street, in his 78th year, ALEXANDER TURQUAND, Esq.

MATTHEW MEAD'S TOMBSTONE.—Matthew Mead, best known as the author of the "Almost Christian," died in 1699, and lies buried in Stepney churchyard. His tombstone, or monument, being naturally an object of interest with the Church assembling in Stepney meeting—a place of worship which was erected during his ministry—and having fallen into considerable disrepair, has been recently restored by the pastor and Church, who would thus "build the tombs of the prophets," and yet not forget to walk in their steps.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westeyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market, during the past week, has been characterised by the unsteadiness prevailing in all classes of public securities. Now rising and now falling, they but sustain their wonted and well-earned reputation serving pretty correctly to indicate the comparative certainty of peace or war on the continent, during the belligerent attitude of the German princes. On the whole, however, the market is at present in a better position than when we wrote last week. Consols are a quarter per cent. higher, and the Three and a Quarter per Cents $\frac{1}{2}$ in advance, whilst Exchequer Bills and Bank Stock remain at the same figure.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.					98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	268	—	—	—	271	271
Bank Stock ..	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	211	271	212	212	213
Exchq. Bills..	67 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	65 pm.	68 pm.	69 pm.
India Bonds ..	87 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.	85 pm.	87 pm.	85 pm.
Long Annuity..	7 13-16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Foreign Stocks have nearly all improved. Spanish has increased to 18, and the Three per Cents to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, on account of the reception of reports by the Spanish Government from the commissioners appointed to examine into the claims of the Bondholders. Three schemes have been submitted to the Minister, out of which a general proposition will be framed. Mexican have marked 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peruvians 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Deferred Bonds 35 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Railway Shares have also considerably advanced. The traffic is still higher than it was at this period last year, taking the general returns; but there are instances of a decline, and others of a very trifling increase. The North Western does not answer expectation, and the Great Western is lower, while the South Western is barely over the amount in 1849. The Eastern Counties is not high. The weather may have had some effect, and the cessation of excursion trains will doubtless cause the traffic to look different for awhile to what it did in the summer months. After Christmas, when the excursions will make up for any deficiency which may take place during the next fortnight, the Share Market may well be left to the impetus of the Great Exhibition. The following are the prices at which business was transacted to-day:—Aberdeen, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 50 150 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 85; London and South Western, 70 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; North Stafford, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasburg, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Corn Market yesterday remains without alteration from last week.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account ..	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent ..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent ..	58
Long Annuities ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada	18
Bank Stock	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 5 per cent new	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	271	Portuguese	34
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	68 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	18
India Bonds	86 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive	34

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 29.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of Nov., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	29,584,870	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	15,539,203
		Silver Bullion	45,667
£29,584,870		£29,584,870	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,228,901
Reserve	3,139,240	Other Securities ..	11,719,370
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,040,581	Gold and Silver Coin	635,573
Other Deposits	9,558,819		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,275,309		
£37,566,940		£37,566,940	

Dated the 23rd day of Nov., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARDS, MORGAN POWELL, Tredegar, linen-draper, December 10, January 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Alderbury.

STRANGE, WILLIAM, sen., Navarino-grove, Dalston, book-seller, December 11, January 10: solicitor, Mr. Sheard, Old Jewry.

HARKNEY, WILLIAM, Courland-grove, Larkhall-lane, Clapham, and Lavender-hill, Wandsworth-road, builder, December 11, January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

CURRIE, JOSEPH, East Winch, Norfolk, grocer, December 11, January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pears, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. P. Lane, Swaffham.

WALLIS, ROBERT JOHN, Loughborough, wine merchant, December 13, January 10: solicitors, Messrs. Shanon and Grant, Kennington-cross; and Mr. Chesshyre, Birmingham.

GRAVES, ANN, Snailth, Yorkshire, innkeeper, December 19, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

WARR, CHRISTOPHER, York, saddler, December 19, January 23: solicitors, Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

DYSON, THOMAS, Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-draper, December 13, January 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CALLANDER, W., Woodburn, near Falkirk, farmer, December 5, 26.

DUNCAN, T., sen., Edinburgh, December 2, 23.

GAIR, A., Tain, Ross-shire, bootmaker, December 4, 26.

MURRAY, T., Edinburgh, commission agent, December 2, 23.

TAYLOR, A., Alva, Stirling-shire, manufacturer, December 4, 25.

MACKINTOSH, J., Kiltarn, Ross-shire, innkeeper, December 6, 27.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Star, final div. of 6s.; December 3, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—T. and R. Hunt, final div. of 4d.; December 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—H. Tappenden, jun., Ashford, corn-dealer, first div. of 3s. 5d. on new profits; November 30, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—T. Harvey, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, builder, first div. of 1s. 10d.; any Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—J. R. Henderson, Leicester, wine merchant, fourth div. of 2d.; December 7, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—J. Welch, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, draper, third div. of 4s.; December 7, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Nottingham—G. Burdiss, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, first div. of 1s. 2d.; November 30, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, December 3.

BANKRUPTS.

BISSE, HENRY, otherwise BISH, Brighton, Sussex, builder; December 10, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley, Coleman-street; and Mr. Chalk, Brighton.

RISING, ROBERT, late of Frith-street, 8th, and Lower Berkeley-street, dealer in cast-iron, December 10, January 17: solicitor, Mr. Flower, Great James-street.

NORTHOVER, RICHARD, Skinner-street, Bishopgate-street, and elsewhere, lint manufacturer, December 10, January 21: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside.

BERTON, NUMA, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor, December 13, January 16: solicitor, Mr. Stark, Basinghall-street.

EAST, MATTHEW HENRY, Mark-lane, stationer, December 30, January 15: solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Moorgate-street.

HEYGAK, WILLIAM, Waford, Northamptonshire, and Chardstock, Dorsetshire, brickmaker, December 13, January 18: solicitors, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Becke, Northampton.

SMITH, HENRY, Woolwich, linen-draper, December 13, January 18: solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside.

MOORE, JOHN, Nottingham, cabinetmaker, December 20, January 24: solicitors, Messrs. Hopwood and Son, Chancery-lane and Messrs. F. and B. Rawson, and Brown, Nottingham.

SMITH, JAMES, Darlington, Durham, bootmaker, December 13, January 10: solicitors, Messrs. Newburn, Hutchinson, and Newburn, Darlington; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FIRTH, JOHN, Leeds, linen-draper, December 13, January 21: solicitor, Mr. Middleton, Leeds.

GULLOP, JOHN, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, builder, December 11, January 8: solicitors, Mr. Cox, Beaminster; and Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter.

PEARSE, SAMUEL, Topham, Devonshire, coal merchant, December 11, January 8: solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'LEAN, J., Paisley, dyer, December 9 and 30: Saracen's-head Inn, Paisley.

DIVIDENDS.

LUND, R., Blackburn, cotton-spinner—Tuesday, December 3, and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Dec. 2.

We had a short supply of Wheat from the neighbouring counties at this morning's market, and the stands were cleared at last Monday's prices. The arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour were liberal, and the sale slow, without alteration in value. Having a good supply of English Barley, and sufficient of foreign, purchases were made by the distillers at 1s. per qr. under our last quotations, though finest malting samples were not cheaper. Beans without change; but white Peas 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower, in consequence of the abundant supply of foreign. The arrivals of Oats having increased since our last, the demand was rather checked to-day, though fine fresh corn maintained its previous value. Linseed Cakes fully as dear. In Cloverseed nothing doing.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 23.

Wheat	37s. 4d.
Barley	24 1
Oats	17 3
Rye	29 6
Beans	28 9
Peas	29 4

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	40s. 0d.
Barley	24 2
Oats	17 0
Rye	25 11
Beans	29 0
Peas	29 7

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 2.

The numbers of foreign Beasts and Calves here to-day were seasonably large, but those of Sheep were by no means extensive. From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were considerably on the increase, but of very middling quality. The prime Scots were in moderate request at about last Monday's quotations, viz., from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. With all other breeds the trade ruled heavy at a decline in prices of 2d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. On the whole the supply of Sheep was tolerably extensive as to number, whilst the quality was a full average one. For most breeds the demand ruled steady, and late rates were mostly supported. The prime old Downs sold at 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good, sold heavily, and last week's currencies were with difficulty supported. Owing to the large arrivals up to Newgate and Laidenhall, the Pork trade was heavy, at late rates, if we except large Hogs, which were quite 2d. per 8lbs. lower.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton	2 10 .. 4 2	Pork	3 8 .. 4 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	939	Sheep	4,000	Calves	300	Pigs	330
Monday	5,063		24,190		180		410

NEWGATE AND LAIDENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 2.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inf. Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.		
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto 3 0 .. 3 6		
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10		
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	2 10 .. 3 10	
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 6	Small Pork ..	3 8 .. 4 4	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The cold weather and higher advices from Ireland in the past week impaired a healthier tone and character to our market. The dealings in nearly all kinds of Irish Butter were on a liberal scale, and prices, according to kind and quality, from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer. The best foreign was a ready sale, at an advance of 4s. per cwt. For Irish and Hambro' singed Bacon there was an improved demand, and prices fully 2s. per cwt. high. In Hams and Lard no material change.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Dec. 2.—Our market is firm, and the best weekly Dorset Butter (the supply being nearly at an end) brings an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Other sorts unaltered in value. Dorset, fine weekly, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.; do, middling, 7s. to 8s.; Devon, fresh made, —s. to —s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 2.—The business doing in our market is limited to the wants of consumption, and the currency of last week is nominally without alteration.

Mid and East Kent 92s. to 150s. |

West of Kent 78s. to 90s. |

Sussex Pockets 65s. to 78s. |

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Dec. 2.—The supply consistive the last week has again been limited, which enabled salesmen in some few cases to make a little more than our last week's quotations of Scotch: in other articles there is no alteration.

The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 60s. to 75s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Rhinish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 65s. to 70s.; Walsby and Cambridgehire, 65s. to 75s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Seeds excited little attention, and quotations generally remained about the same as on Monday. The supply of Canaryseed being, however, more than what was wanted, prices gave way 1s. to 2s. per qr.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. |

Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £8 0s. to £9 0s. |

Cow Grass (nominal) —s. to —s. |

Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s. to 18s. |

Bapeseed (per last) new £25 to £27; old £s. to £s. |

Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £5 15s. |

Mustard (per bushel) white 6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s. |

Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s. |

Canary (per quarter) new 45s. to 48s. fine 50s. to 52s. |

Tares, Winter, per bush 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; Spring, nominal |

Caraway (per cwt.) new 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s. |

Fennel, white (per bush) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. |

Cloverseed, nominal.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 33s. to 50s. |

Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 24s. to 42s. |

Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 38s. to 41s.; Odessa, 42s. to 45s. |

Linseed Cake (per ton) £6 0s. to £7 10s. |

Rape Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £5 15s. |

Hempseed, small (per qr.) 32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 31s. to 32s. |

Tares (per qr.) small 21s. to 24s.; large, 25s. to 30s. |

Rye Grass (per qr.) —s. to —s. |

Coriander (per cwt.) —s. to —s. |

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.

Stock this day ... 28,532 | 11,106 | 33,590 | 44,527 | 58,602 |

Price of Y. C. ... 47s. 6d. | 45s. 0d. | 44s. 9d. | 38s. 0d. | 37s. 0d. |

Delivery last week 2,460 | 2,817 | 2,037 | 2,906 | 1,914 |

Do. from 1st June 45,553 | 49,021 | 52,917 | 47,247 | 46,982 |

Arrived last week 13,082 | 613 | 3,922 | 4,202 | 3,593 |

Do. from 1st June 63,761 | 55,028 | 78,974 | 66,301 | 79,818 |

Price of Town ... 47s. 6d. | 49s. 6d. | 47s. 6d. | 40s. 0d. | 39s. 6d. |

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Dec. 2.—The imports of Wool into London last week were very small, comprising 128 bales from Germany and 752 from Van Diemen's Land. The public sales have been progressing satisfactorily, and nearly every lot offered has been well competed for.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—Scotch.—There is still only a limited demand for Laid Highland Wool, and late rates barely supported. White Highland is also only in moderate request. There is still no revival in the demand for either crossed or Cheviot Wools, and to effect sales in these classes would have to be at a reduction on our present quotations.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. s. d. | s. d. |

White Highland do. 9 0 to 10 0 | 11 6 to 12 6 |

Laid Crossed do., unwashed. 10 6 | 11 6 |

Do., do., washed 11 3 | 13 0 |

Laid Cheviot do., unwashed. 11 0 | 14 6 |

Do., do., washed 15 6 | 19 6 |

White Cheviot do., do. 27 0 | 28 0 |

Import for the week 312 bags. | |

Previously this year 13,281 bags. | |

Foreign.—The public sales of Wool are progressing very favourably in London, which give a firm tone to our market, but as the attention of the trade is taken up with them, we have little to report by private contract.

Imports for the week 674 bales. |

Previously this year 56,617 bales. |

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 30.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pineapples are quite equal to the demand. Oranges and Lemons are scarce, and still received from the continent. Filberts are dearer. Carrots and Turnips are in good quality, and so are Potatoes. The latter are rather dearer. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are still scarce. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Fuchsias, Mignonette, Tulips, Dahlias, Bignonia venusta, Chrysanthemums, and Roses.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ...	48s. to 76s.	48s. to 78s.	48s. to 76s.
Clover Hay	60s. 84s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 84s.
Straw	21s. 28s.	22s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4½d. to 5½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 5½d. to 6½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 6½d. to 7½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 7½d. to 8½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; Refined, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 35s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £38 to £39, bagged £34; South Sea, £35 to £37 10s.; Seal, pale, £30 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £40 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Dec. 2.

Stewart's, 16s. 0d.; Hetton's, 16s. 0d.; Braddyl's, 15s. 6d.; Kellor, 15s. 3d.; Richmond, 15s. 3d.; Eden, 14s. 9d.; Adair's, 15s.; R. Hetton, 15s. 0d.; Wylam, 14s. 9d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 0d.; Belmont, 15s. 3d. A firm market at the rates of last day.

Fresh arrivals, 10; left from last day, 102. Total, 119.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The THIRD of the above Course of Lectures will be delivered at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on TUESDAY Evening, December 10, 1850, by the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A., of Bath.

SUBJECT:—The Influence of Commerce in Preserving and Extending Peace, with a Reference to the Exhibition of 1851.

To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.—Admission Free.

THE PAPAL USURPATION.

At a Meeting of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, held on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1850, in the New Hall, Leicester, GEORGE TOLLER, Esq. (Town Councillor), in the chair, the following Memorial to her Majesty the Queen was adopted:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, being Protestant Dissenters of Leicester, in public meeting assembled, beg to approach your Majesty with the assurance of our deep and devoted loyalty, and to express our conviction that the recent usurpation of the See of Rome in the appointment of officers with titles of dignity and territorial jurisdiction in this country is an audacious attack on the civil supremacy of your Majesty; and whilst we disclaim all desire to deprive any of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of any civil rights, or of any privilege essential to the fair exercise of their religion, we would humbly submit to your Majesty that it is the duty of the Legislature to take heed that no Unlawful, or unconstitutional Proclamations issued from any foreign potentate, under whatever pretext or disguise, take effect in these British Realms.

SELF-GENERATING GAS LIGHT.

SECOND PATENT HOLLIDAY'S PEERLESS LAMPS, from 6s. each, complete. Itself produces gas-light equal to eight mould candles for 1d. per hour; more portable than common oil-lamps, for the Table, the Shop, the School, Workshops, Railway Stations, and every purpose where a good light is required, without trimming or trouble, it is perfect, clean, smokeless, governable as gas by a stop tap, and will burn sixteen hours without attention. "In fact, a surprisingly useful and economical invention." To be seen, and prospectus with Engravings to be had, at 128, H. Hornhill, London; at the Works, Turn-bridge, Huddersfield; Saxton-street, Sheffield; 28, Oak-street, Manchester; and Well-treet, Bradford.

DEAFNESS, ETC., CURED.—All who are martyrs to deafness, or those distressing noises in the head, are earnestly requested to make trial of the new mode of treatment introduced by Dr. FRANCIS, Aurist, of 40, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London; by which hearing can be perfectly restored without the least pain or inconvenience, even in those cases which have hitherto been considered incurable. In many cases the cure is instantaneous while in those of an inveterate nervous or hereditary nature, a few weeks suffice to

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "GEORGE E. BIGNELL."

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge."

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaint, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous.

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his flat in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any

man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY."

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wound in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845."

"SIR,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant, "CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Coopers-lane; Sutton and Co., Bow-church-lane; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 62, Oxford-street.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY," ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO.
PRESENT CASH PRICE 22s. PER TON.

RUPTURES PERMANENTLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. HENRY GUTHREY'S extraordinary success in the treatment of upwards of 30,000 cases of all varieties of Single and Double Ruptures is without a parallel in the history of medicine. In every case, however bad or long standing, a cure is guaranteed. The remedy is quite easy, and perfectly painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement whatever, is free from danger, and applicable to male and female of any age.

Sent (post free), to all parts of the world, with full instructions, on receipt of 6s.—by Post-office order or postage stamps—by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Hundreds of Testimonials and Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which Dr. GUTHREY will willingly give to those who require to wear them after a trial of it. Post-office orders must be made payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 (Sundays excepted)

Inquiry will prove the fact that Dr. GUTHREY'S remedy is the only one ever discovered for this distressing complaint, and its general adoption by the medical profession and the public hospitals is a sufficient guarantee of its entire efficacy. Dr. G. takes this opportunity of thanking many of his patients who have lately forwarded him such flattering testimonials of cures by his remedy.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.

MANY preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILINE. It is guaranteed to produce WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, *Hitchin, Herts.*

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, *Eaton-square, Chelsea.*

Professor Ure, on analyzing the Crinilene, says: "It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; Retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS FRANCIS,
Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.
Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 30, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGG.

79, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant ease is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850."

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation.
"To Mr. J. Willis." "Geo. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

THE LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND FREE DISPENSARY, 32, Golden-square, founded by the British Homoeopathic Association, and supported by voluntary contributions.

In-patients admitted every Thursday at Three o'clock by letters of recommendation from Subscribers. Out patients received daily, without letters of recommendation, at half-past One o'clock.

Subscriptions and donations received by Messrs. Strahan and Co., Strand; Messrs. Prescott and Co., Threadneedle-street; and by RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR! WHISKERS! &c.

OF ALL THE PREPARATIONS ever introduced for the production of the Human Hair, Mustaches, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale, as ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. ONE TRIAL ONLY is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled messes of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours has had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions about, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as form in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages, price 4s., by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,
THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 426, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD,
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Pudding, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; receipts accompany each tin.

Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally as much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumb, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents."

"September 5th, 1850,
"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

PLUMBE'S SOUTH-SEA ARROW-ROOT.

A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.

Agents may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London; and may be had wholesale of

Messrs. ABBISS and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHAT IS INVALID LIFE ASSURANCE
ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE?

A great number of Life Offices reject all but first-class lives. This prevents many from assuring their lives, because many are rejected, and many do not like to apply for fear of rejection. Modern science has proved such lives can be assured by a society as safely as any others.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, affords peculiar advantages to such assurers.

1st. The possession of Invalid Life Tables constructed expressly for this Company.

2nd. Such assurers participate in the maximum advantages of the mutual system.

3rd. They obtain their assurances at the office cost price, inasmuch as they share all the profits in proportion to the premium paid, and can receive them triennially in a cash payment, or their equivalent in a future reduction of their premium, or an addition to the sum assured. They are thus placed almost on a perfect level with first class lives, and it is believed these united advantages are peculiar to this office.

As this paper may fall into the hands of Agents of Life Offices not assuring Invalid Lives, they are respectfully informed, that should such assurances be declined by their offices, every facility is afforded for their effecting them in this without loss of time, trouble, or expense, and the ordinary commission will be of course allowed.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

This Company is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, conducted at the same offices, and on the same principles.

Policies issued during the last Eleven months by the two societies.

	No.	Amount Assured.	Yearly Annuity.
Life Assurances	628	£105,302	
Annuities	8		£132 16s. 5d.
Investments	439	23,640	
Fire Assurances	1,474	576,463	
Total	2,549	£705,410	£132 16s. 5d.

November 26th, 1850.

W. S. GOVER,
Actuary and Secretary.HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
No. 1, PULLEN'S ROW, ISLINGTON,
Near the Turnpike.

THIS Institution was established May, 1850, for the treatment of the Sick on the Homoeopathic System of Medicine.

Poor persons, within certain limitation, are admitted free of every expense, and may obtain Tickets for that purpose, simply by application, on Monday and Thursday mornings, at Nine o'clock.

Persons not desiring gratuitous relief are required to pay One Shilling for each time of attendance, which includes every expense for Medicine.

Attendance Daily from Nine till Twelve o'clock in the Morning, and from Five till Seven o'clock in the Evening.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2	13	0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0	14	6
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5	5	0
Solid rosewood cabriole drawing-room chairs, all hair seating	0	18	0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4	17	0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0	13	0
Rosewood couch to match	4	0	0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3	13	6
Ditto all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6	6	0
Four-foot solid mahogany lute table, French polished	2	12	0
Four-foot fine mahogany lute table, with star top (very elegant)	4	14	0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4	14	6
Matto, very superior	£3	15s. 6d.	to 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2	12	6
Japanese French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1	3	6
Superior ditto	1	9	0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornices	3	10	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2	2s.	to 10
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	£3s.	to 1	12

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

AT a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kettering, held at the Independent Chapel, on Thursday, the 28th day of November, the following memorial to her Majesty was proposed by the Rev. THOMAS TOLLER, and seconded by Mr. A. FAULKNER, and adopted:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Kettering, in the county of Northampton, in approaching your Majesty at the present time, would wish to express our firm and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and dignity.

We profoundly reverence the civil institutions, and prize the religious liberties, of our country, and would co-operate, with all our might, in opposing any infringement upon either, from whatever quarter the aggression might proceed. But we hold it to be the sacred right of every man, and of every body of men, to form their own religious opinion, and to carry them out in practice, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they do this without encroachment upon the corresponding rights and liberties of other men. For this reason we have observed with deep concern, not to say alarm, the spirit which has been manifested, and the language which has been used by many of our Protestant fellow-subjects in reference to the late proceedings of the Catholic community in this kingdom.

We regard the system of Popery with utter abhorrence as being in our opinion a system of gross error, fraud, and delusion, and full of danger to the souls of men; but we hold that those who adhere to that system are entitled to the same liberty of thought and action as ourselves or any other persons, while they conduct themselves peaceably and in conformity with the laws.

We are unable to discern aught in the late movements of the Catholic body, or of the Pope as their spiritual chief, inconsistent with the laws of the land, or overstepping the privileges which those laws have conceded to them.

Without entering, on the present occasion, into the question concerning the propriety or unfitness of investing the civil magistracy with any kind of authority in spiritual matters, we conceive that is nothing have the proceedings of our Catholic fellow-subjects infringed upon the Royal Supremacy, as defined and established by law in these realms. The Sovereign of England is the supreme spiritual Head of the Church of England. If the head or members of any other church presume to appoint functionaries, or enforce regulations of interior government in the Church of England, they violate the supremacy of our gracious Queen. But as she is the Head of the Anglican Church only, surely the members of the Roman Church are guilty of no invasion of her prerogative in regulating the affairs of their own Church, of which it is universally admitted she is not the Head.

For many years the Catholics were a proscribed and persecuted sect in this country. During that time they did not deem it prudent fully to develop their ecclesiastical system in the government of that part of their body which was located in England. By the wisdom and justice (as we conceive) of our Legislature, all the disabilities by which Papists were disadvantageously distinguished from other classes of Dissenters have been removed. They are admitted to the unrestricted benefits of the Act of Toleration, and therefore have the same liberty as other denominations to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own views. Availing themselves of this privilege they have appointed Bishops—episcopacy being in their opinion the most perfect form of ecclesiastical polity, if not absolutely essential. In all this we humbly conceive they have the sanction of law, and do but exercise rights conferred by solemn enactments of the British Parliament to which the Royal assent has been given.

We must, therefore, express our earnest wish and hope, that by no misguided zeal, however widely prevailing—by no popular clamours, however loudly expressed—will your Majesty, and the Government under which it is our happiness to live, be induced to depart from those great principles of religious as well as of civil liberty which constitute the glory and security of our beloved country.

SECOND EDITION.

Just Published, price 3s.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE MATTER,
AND THE DUTY OF DISSENTERS AT THE PRESENT CRISIS. A Sermon preached in Bond-street Chapel, Birmingham, November 17th, 1850, occasioned by the recent appointment of the Roman Catholic Episcopacy in England. By Rev. ISAAC NEW. Published by request.

London: B. L. GREEN, Paternoster-row, Birmingham: B. HUDNOR, Bull-street; and F. W. SNOWELL, Temple-street.

Price Threepence.

WALKEST THOU CHARITABLY? An Exposition of Romans xiv. 13, 21; affectionately addressed to all who desire to do the will of God. By BENJAMIN FARRINGTON, B.A.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Mr. Farrington has laid a good foundation, and it is only to be wished that he had somewhat enlarged his superstructure."—*Christian Witness*.

"We heartily commend this expository discourse as a valuable, though small addition to our total abstinence literature."—*Christian News*.

"This admirable tractate should be circulated by thousands among the churches of Christ."—*National Temperance Chronicle*.

"It is a valuable tract, and should be extensively circulated amongst professing Christians."—*Totalist Times*.

London: C. GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate Without. Boston: J. NOBLE, Rungate; W. THURSTON, Cork: BRADFORD and Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE YOUNG.

SILCHER'S MELODIES FOR YOUTH.
Arranged by F. L. Soper. Price 2s. 6d.

"We are very much pleased with this collection. As an attempt to cultivate, in children, a taste for good music, it is very meritorious. The words are also well chosen with a view to direct the rapid perception of children to those objects and ideas in nature, which expand and elevate the mind. Such a book will sweeten the music of our little singers; it ought also to increase their number."—*Educational Times*.

"We give this work a most unqualified sentence of approval. The melodies here presented are extremely simple in construction, but are beautiful and chaste; and the words possess a similar character. They are suitable for young children, and calculated to lead the mind to take delight in the beauties of poetic imagery, and the tenderness of poetic feeling. To all engaged in the education of children, it is a pearl beyond price."—*Sheffield Times*.

"The music is excellent—sweet, flowing, often exquisite; the words are chosen and adapted with fine taste and poetic feeling. We have put several of them to the best test of trying them, and with a satisfaction which makes it a duty to give this collection a cordial approval, accompanied by the wish that all schools secured to the young the enjoyment and elevation derivable from musical culture."—*Nonconformist*.

London: SIMPKIN and Co.; and J. A. NOVELLO.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come ashore bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighters.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened..... for cash 23 0
Best Newcastle do. do..... 22 0
Best Seconds do. do..... 21 0
N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

NEW AND CHEAP EDITION.

Now Ready, in One Vol. crown 8vo, 320 pages,

Price Four Shillings,

THE BRITISH CHURCHES

IN RELATION TO

THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

By EDWARD MIALI.

CHAP. I. RELIGIOUS LIFE AND HOW IT SHOULD BE TREATED.

II. THE PROPER OBJECT AND MEANS OF THE CHURCH.

III. RELIGION OF THE BRITISH CHURCHES.

IV. THE ARISTOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

V. THE PROFESSIONAL SENTIMENT.

VI. THE TRADE SPIRIT.

VII. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HINDRANCES TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CHURCHES.

VIII. REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It is a long time since we have read so important a work—a work from which Englishmen may learn so much of such vast consequence to themselves as citizens and Christians—a book that may so materially help their political and religious progress."—*Birmingham Mercury*.

"To all who feel an interest in the progress of religion, this volume will afford materials for much thoughtful meditation. It is characterised by an earnestness, and pervaded by a spirit of true remonstrative Christian philanthropy certainly not exceeded by any production of the present age."—*Edinburgh News*.

"The tone of the whole work is high, its object excellent, and its effects on readers can scarcely fail to promote their own improvement, and through them the welfare of the community at large."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"Every other part of the volume is replete with reasonings, clearly and powerfully urged, set forth by pertinent and rapid illustration, and concluding to conclusions which, when seriously adopted by the churches, will greatly contribute, we believe, through God's mercy, to such a revival of fervent piety as modern days have not seen."—*Sunday-school Union Magazine*.

"In taking our leave of Mr. Miall, which we do with regret, we tender him our best thanks for the good service he has rendered by the publication of this volume. Much as he had previously done, this is undoubtedly his best work."—*Eclectic Review*.

"We thank Mr. Miall for this most reasonable and effective contribution to the cause of British Christianity, and again recommend the book most cordially to the devout perusal and study of all who wish well to 'Zion.'"—*Bradford Observer*.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., Paternoster-row. Edinburgh: A. and C. FLACK.

INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare the Principles, Rates, and whole Provisions of the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

with those of any other existing Company.

The WHOLE PROFITS are divisible among the Assured, who are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability. It thus possesses an obvious advantage over any Proprietary Company.

As compared with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority in the following particulars:—

1. PREMIUMS AT EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES ABOUT A FOURTH LOWER. (See below.)
2. A MORE ACCURATE ADJUSTMENT OF THE RATES OF PREMIUM TO THE SEVERAL AGES.
3. A PRINCIPLE IN THE DIVISION OF THE SURPLUS MORE SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND FAVOURABLE TO GOOD LIVES.
4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.

Resolutions were adopted at the General Meeting in 1849, the effect of which is to render POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

* I. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100 WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1	15	11	8	6	5	4	3	2

II. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£2	7	10	12	14	16	18	20

INVESTMENT AND FAMILY PROVISION.

At present, when interest is so low, attention is invited to the mode of LIFE ASSURANCE BY SINGLE PAYMENTS, and to the peculiarly advantageous terms on which it can be effected in the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

By this mode a person may assure a Policy for £1,000.

Age	at	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	362	0	0	
Aged 40.....	428	7	6	
Aged 50.....	531	16	8	

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with additions from the profits, on the very favourable principle of this Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy, and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount from £50 to £5,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are recommended,—the former as combining a favourable investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at Head Office in Edinburgh; or at

THE OFFICE IN LONDON, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

THIRD EDITION.

Just published, price 1d., or 7s. per 100, PRELATE versus POPE.

NEWSPAPER DEFEND CHRISTIANITY
AGAINST POPERY? A Lecture delivered by the Rev. G. D. G. at the Chapel, Aldermanbury Postern, November 11, 1850, and published by request for circulation.
London: HANCOCK, 55, Aldermanbury.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

BEST COALS, 25s. per ton, Screened.
E. and W. S., in answer to numerous inquiries, inform their Friends and the Public, that there are no SUNDERLAND or NEWCASTLE COALS coming into LONDON by RAILWAY, and consequently those brought by that mode of conveyance are of INFERIOR QUALITY.

E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of an engagement as GOVERNESS in the family of a Nonconformist, or one where liberal principles are professed. She is qualified to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with French. References will be given.
Address, E. M. S., Marlingford Mills, near Norwich.

Just published, price 3d. each,

NO POPERY PAMPHLETS. By GOODWYN BARMBY.

No. 1.—PAUL TO THE ROMANS.

No. 2.—THE DIANA OF THE DAY; or, the Popery of the Church of England.

London: E. T. WHITFIELD, 2, Essex-street, Strand.

Just published,

A SERMON, on the DUTIES of PROTESTANT NONCONFORMISTS in relation to the Papal Hierarchy in this country. By SAMUEL HARRIS BOOTH, Minister to the Baptist Congregation, Birkenhead. Preached in Birkenhead, Lord's-day, November 24, 1850.
R. PURKINS, Birkenhead. BENJAMIN L. GREEN, London.

DR. CUMMING'S ANSWER TO DR. WISEMAN.

This day is published, in 8vo, price 1s.

A LETTER to LORD JOHN RUSSELL; being an ANSWER to CARDINAL WISEMAN'S MANIFESTO. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Covent-garden.
Fifteenth Thousand, price 1s.

SALVATION: Dr. Cumming's Sermon before the Queen, at Balmoral.
ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price Twopence,

DISSENT AND THE PAPAL BULL.—NO INTOLERANCE. A Response to the cry of "NO POPERY." Sermon and Lecture by NEWMAN HALL, B.A.
London: JOHN SNOW. Hull: PHILIP and Co.; and all Book-sellers.

REV. S. McALL'S "MONTHLY LECTURES."

Just published, in 12mo, price 5s. cloth,

LECTURES Delivered at the MONTHLY UNITED SERVICE of the NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES in NOTTINGHAM; with other Discourses preached on public occasions. By SAMUEL McALL, Minister of Castle-gate Meeting House.

SUBJECTS OF THE LECTURES.

The Harmony of the Old and New Dispensations—Duty of the Church to Evangelize—Worldly Expedients for Promoting "Uniformity"—Human Responsibility—The Tendency of Christianity to Promote the Happiness of the Working Classes—Piety Necessary to the Increase and Union of the Church—The Regulation of Temper—The Province of Reason with Reference to Revelation—Christianity proved to be Divine by its Fruits.

Amongst the other "Discourses" appended, are a Sermon to Sunday-school Teachers, and the Charge delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. R. W. McALL, Sunderland.
London: JACKSON and WOLFORD, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

DARTON'S SCHOOL LIBRARY; an entirely New Series of Elementary Works adapted for SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, and PUPIL TEACHERS. Edited by the Rev. B. G. JOHNS, Head Master of the Grammar School, Dulwich College.

THE ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY ON A NEW PLAN, and

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

Being the First Two Volumes of the Series, were published October 1st, price 1s. each, in cloth 18mo.

The great success of "DARTON'S HOLIDAY LIBRARY" has suggested to the Proprietors the publication of a Series of School Books, of a similar form and price, to appear at successive intervals, under the above title.

To most of the volumes will be prefixed Hints for Teachers on the Right Methods of Teaching the several Subjects. To these, brief as they are, the Editor would confidently call attention, as the result of matured experience and careful thought.

Shortly will be published,

THE POETICAL SCHOOL BOOK FOR JUNIOR CLASSES,

THE PROSE READING-BOOK FOR JUNIOR CLASSES,

Forming the Third and Fourth Volumes of THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

DARTON and Co., 58, Holborn-hill.

This day, Price One Shilling, No. VI. of

THE PALLADIUM.
A Monthly Journal of Literature, Politics, Science, and Art.

CONTENTS:

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Scottish Preaching. | VII. Natural History of the Idler. Part I. |
| II. Elizabeth Barrett (Brown- ing), Margaret Fuller, and George Sand. | VIII. National Institute of Science, Literature, and Art. |
| III. Popular Error respecting Insulin in the Brute. Section First. | IX. Anglicanism in 1850. |
| IV. A Postman's Story. Part I. | X. Marston's New Drama: "Philip of France and Marie de Meranir." |
| V. Massini on Italy. | XI. Current Literature. |
| VI. Manchester Educational Movement. | XII. Proposed Monument to Col. Gardiner. |

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR,

Part 33, for December, just ready, price 8d., contains, amongst a great variety of other articles,

- | | |
|--|---|
| Burns and his Ancestors (em- bodying some new and curi- ous information regarding the Scottish Poet). | A Sixth Bundle of Books. By GEORGE GILFILLAN. |
| Observations and Recollections of a Spinster Aunt: Female Occupations in Modern Times—An excellent Match—The Talisman. | Canada. By a Clergyman re- sident in that Colony. |
| Whittings from the West. | The Chemistry of the Kitchen. By a Country Doctor's Wife. |
| | Diary of a Clergyman—Strug- gling Spirits. |
| | A Sketch from Childhood. No. II. By THOS. DE QUINCY. |

PORTRAIT GALLERY:

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the Danish Author. Accompanied by an authentic and highly-finished Portrait on Steel.

On 1st December, price 10s. 6d.,

THE BARDS OF THE BIBLE.

By GEORGE GILFILLAN.

J. Hogg, Edinburgh; R. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, London.

Will be ready early in December, in One handsome Volume,
Containing 860 pages, beautifully printed, strongly bound in cloth, price FOUR SHILLINGS,
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' EDITION OF

BARNES' NOTES ON THE GOSPELS,

Unabridged and thoroughly revised, by REV. SAMUEL GREEN, Author of "The Biblical and Theological Dictionary," "Domestic Worshipper," &c. &c.

This Improved Edition has been most carefully revised, and freed from the errors in references, &c., with which other Editions abound. It has, moreover, several additional features, which much enhance its value, and constitute it

THE STANDARD EDITION.

In the short space of Two Months the Publisher received orders for more than 10,000 Copies from Sunday School Teachers.

"The cheapest book of the kind in this age of cheapness. It is the cheapest and correctest edition published."—Public Good.
"A miracle of cheapness, even in these cheap days. The thorough and much-needed revision it has undergone in its marginal references and punctuation, as well as its additions and improvements, entitle it to be ranked amongst the best edited works of the day, at a price perfectly unique."—Youth's Magazine.

"We rejoice to learn that more than 10,000 Teachers have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to become Possessed of a cheap but carefully edited and beautifully printed work, so highly and so justly esteemed."—S. S. Union Magazine.
"Quite up to all that was promised in paper, type, correctness, and general excellence. No Sunday-school Teacher, or senior scholar, need now be without this very valuable work."—Bible Class Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1851,

Is fixed as the last day for receiving Subscribers' Names for the

Notes on the Acts and Romans,

Which will be issued to Subscribers for 2s. 6d. in paper covers, and 3s. in cloth.

Names received by the Superintendents of every School. And by the Booksellers in every Town in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE.—Reference has been made in this country and in America, to certain errors in doctrine disfiguring the otherwise excellent Commentary of Albert Barnes. To these the attention of the Editor will be directed; and in foot notes, wherever it may be needful, he will point them out and offer an antidote against them. The Commentary itself in these and all other matters will be left as it is, except only such corrections as a careful revision implies.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF DRESS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, AND WOOLLEN-DRAPERS,

No. 29, LUDGATE-HILL, ONE DOOR FROM THE OLD BAILEY.

HAS long been known and famed throughout the great Metropolis and Kingdom as the only House in which the best articles, the most unparalleled varieties, and the most assiduous attention, combined with style and economy, could be secured. A reputation well founded, and equally well sustained in all these respects, has so immensely increased the requirements of their Establishment that Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS have been compelled to rebuild their premises on a scale suitable to the extended patronage bestowed on them; and on re-opening their Establishment they can confidently assert that, as heretofore, no pains shall be spared in deserving and securing the renewed confidence of their patrons.

THE SHOW-ROOMS

Afford the most sumptuous display in every variety of Saxony, West of England Cloths, Beavers, Witneys, Kersays, Doeskins, Cassimeres, English and Foreign Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c., ever collected in one establishment, and being bought of the first manufacturers for cash, cannot fail of meeting the approval of a discerning public. Samuel Brothers' original system of charging separately for material and making, which has given such unequalled satisfaction, will be continued as heretofore. Gentlemen must bear in mind every material is marked in plain figures the price per yard.

The following is an exemplification of the system:—
For a coat, 1½ superfine cloth, 12s. per yard, material costs £1 1s.; making and trimmings, £1—coat complete... £2 1 0
For a vest, ¾ superfine cassimere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs 4s. 1d.; making and trimmings 6s. 6d.—vest complete... 0 10 7
For a pair of trousers, ¾ superfine cassimere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs 13s. 1d.; making and trimmings 6s. 6d. —trousers complete... 0 19 7

Suit complete... £3 11 2½

IN THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

Everything that capital, taste, skill, and the knowledge of the first markets can command, will be found:—

Balmorals, vicuna, goat's hair, guanaco, and every new material for winter over-coats, &c.
Pilot coat, from... £0 12 0
Irish frieze wrappers... 1 0 0
Russian beavers... 1 10 0

THE DOUBLE COAT, WHICH CAN BE WORN EITHER SIDE, THE GREATEST NOVELTY EVER PRODUCED, £3 5s.
Superior cloth dress coats... £1 0 0 to £1 10 0
Saxony ditto... 1 13 0 " 2 2 0
Frock coats, silk facings, &c., 3s. extra
The Oxonian, or business coat... 0 12 0 " 0 18 0
Vests in endless variety. Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice.
Ladies' riding habits, court dresses, naval and military uniforms, liveries, &c., 40 per cent. lower than usually charged for the same quality. Patterns, table of prices, plate of fashions, guide to self-measurement, and schedule for those requiring naval, military, or emigrant's outfits, are sent all parts of the kingdom free.

Remember the address:—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE BETTER THAN EVER!

THIS COFFEE is selected from the very CHOICEST GROWTHS, and is of superb quality. A trial is earnestly requested of all who appreciate a rich, fragrant, and delicious beverage.

JOHN CASSELL has attained a position, as supplier of Coffee to the People of the United Kingdom, to which no other person can lay claim. For this he is indebted to his uniform practice of sending out the finest and richest flavoured Coffees the markets of the world have supplied, and which the largeness of his purchases has enabled him to secure. His Establishment is the first in the Empire. Indeed, its large and powerful Steam-Engine, its beautiful and perfect Machinery, the size of its Roasting Department, and the immense number of persons employed in packing and preparing the Coffees for sale, enable it to rank amongst the most extensive and complete Coffee works in the WORLD. As regards the importing Department, JOHN CASSELL commands the FINEST GROWTHS that are shipped to this country. In fact, for supplying the People of the United Kingdom with an article that enters so largely into the consumption of almost every household, and the use of which has so greatly aided in the formation of habits of TEMPERANCE, no Establishment can compete with that of JOHN CASSELL.

If it is asked, what has raised him to his present position, as one of the most extensive Coffee-dealers in the world, the reply is, that he has invariably sold an article rich, strong, and mellow-flavoured, which has proved acceptable and highly satisfactory to the public taste. But though JOHN CASSELL'S success in this particular line of business has been unprecedented, he is determined, for the future, to aim at nothing less than UNIVERSAL APPROBATION. If this is to be acquired, he will acquire it; for he is now entering upon a stock of Coffees, and has made arrangements for a continued supply of such a quality, as cannot fail to secure their continued use wherever they are introduced. In fine, JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES will be found to possess all the qualities requisite for making a cup of really good Coffee, namely—richness and mellowness combined with strength.

These Coffees are made up in sealed air-tight Packages, from one ounce to eight ounces; also in half and one pound Canisters; and, to PREVENT IMPROBATION, every Package or Canister bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine. The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1... 1s. 4d.

An excellent Article.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2... 1s. 8d.

Cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3... 2s. 0d.

To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat—combining the finest mountain-growth of both Jamaica and Turkey.

JAMES EPPS' PREPARED COCOA.

COCOA is a Nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a Bland Oil. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other Oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by

JAMES EPPS,

Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the Oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

A Pound Packet, 1s. 6d., as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 100, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Chancery-lane.

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.

THESE CARPETS, MANUFACTURED by BRIGHT and Co., have now stood the test of time and wear; and in EXCELLENCE of MANUFACTURE, in VARIETY of PATTERN, and in BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY of COLOURS, they fully warrant all that has been said in their favour.

Notwithstanding this, parties interested in preventing the introduction of any new fabric, are, as usual, unscrupulous enough to detract from the merits of inventions which offer solid advantages to the public.

BRIGHT and Co.'s POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS can be offered 20 PER CENT. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can assure the public that we have laid down upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND yards of them without a single complaint.

LUCK, KENT, AND CUMMING,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

4, REGENT-STREET,

Opposite HOWELL and JAMES.

STANDARD HOMOEOPATHIC WORKS,

By Dr. LAURIE.

Fifth Edition, 8vo, bound in cloth, price 12s.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE, Freed of all technicalities, and especially adapted to the use of Clergymen and private families.

8vo, bound in cloth, price 5s.

AN EPITOME OF THE SAME; intended to serve as a guide to those who are desirous of commencing the Homoeopathic treatment in family practice, giving very accurate directions for the dose of each remedy; and an article on the Characteristic Symptoms of all the remedies, to serve as a guide for their selection in treatment.

8vo, bound in cloth, price 16s.

ELEMENTS OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. A Text-book for the Practitioner or Student.

8vo, strongly bound, price 12s.

JAHR'S POCKET DICTIONARY, CONCORDANCE, and REPERTORY OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Translated from the German of Jahr, by Hemmel; with the addition of a complete Glossary and Index (under English names); and other additions, enlargements, &c. &c., by Dr. LAURIE.

Foolscap 8vo, price 6s.

THE PARENTS' GUIDE; a Treatise on the Method of Rearing Children from their Earliest Infancy; comprising the essential branches of moral and physical Education. To which are attached, Plain Directions for the Homoeopathic Treatment of Affections incidental to Childhood.

ALSO, STANDARD HOMOEOPATHIC WORKS,

Various New Editions, Just Published.

18mo, bound, price 4s.

JAHR'S EPITOME OF HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE. By Drs. CURTIS and LILLIE.

Post 8vo, bound, price 8s.

A NEW HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACOPOEIA and POSOLOGY. By JAHR, BUCHNER, GRUNER, HAMPEL, and others. New English Edition.

18mo, bound, price 6s.

VETERINARY HOMOEOPATHY, containing simple Rules for the management and treatment of all domestic animals, &c. &c. New Edition.

London: JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Any of these books forwarded, free of all cost or carriage, upon the remittance of the quoted price.

HOMOEOPATHIC, MEDICAL, and ACCESSORY PREPARATIONS, are manufactured in every variety, at LEATH'S Homoeopathic Operative Pharmacy, 9, Vere-street, and St. Paul's Churchyard.

The scrupulous care observed in the manufacture is guaranteed by the following testimonial:—

"The medicines which the author is in the habit of using are prepared at Leath's Homoeopathic Operative Pharmacy, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, where a Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist is in constant attendance. From having tested the efficacy of these remedies in general practice, the author feels that he can safely recommend them to the highest confidence of the public.—Dr. Laurie's Domestic Medicine, 5th Edition. Just published.

Single Tubes of any Medicines, 9d. each; post free, 1s.

The most perfect cases for the table or pocket, according to the following scale:—A case containing—

6 bottles	7s. 6d.	44 bottles	35s.
12 "	12s.	51 "	42s.
18 "	18s.	84 "	55s.
21 "	24s.	104 "	65s.
30 "	28s.	200 "	105s.

The best and cheapest assortment of the following valuable external remedies:—ARNICA, CALENDULA, and RHAUS TOXICODENDRON.

Goods carefully packed for post or railway, or for transmarine passages.

The Trade, Shippers, Emigrants, and Veterinary Surgeons, supplied on the most liberal terms.

LEATH'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, 1s. 4d. per lb.; CHOCOLATE, 2s. per lb.; FARINACEOUS FOOD, 1s. 6d. per lb.; DENTIFRICE, POMADE, JUJUBES, &c. &c., are universally approved of.

FREE OF CARRIAGE TO ALL PARTS.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS, for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, h.w. Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in Porcelain ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal FIBRE which encircles the heart of the bean.

These Cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean as pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural Aroma of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own Coffee 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which can be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees, SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

Shortly will be published, in large foolscap 8vo, 32 pages, Price Twopence, No. I. of

FAMILIAR THINGS,

A CYCLOPEDIA OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE; BEING USEFUL INFORMATION, POPULARLY ARRANGED.

ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD CUTS.

How common is it to speak of ours being an inquiring age, and yet how much more common to meet with people well informed in Greek and Latin who are almost ignorant of the origin and history of the things about them. For instance, we sit at breakfast, and are content to enjoy the comforts around us without knowing, or perhaps caring to know, anything of their history. Now, to give such popular information on familiar things as shall be acceptable to readers of all ages and conditions is the aim and purpose of this work; and it is hoped that it will supply a want, not hitherto felt in any great degree, because we have been content with an exterior knowledge of ourselves and the articles we have in daily use. Perhaps, also, it may be as well to say that this book is not intended to supersede the use of larger and more complete Encyclopædias; neither is it intended to embrace all subjects; but it is designed simply to bring into a small and convenient compass such knowledge of common and familiar things as has not heretofore been treated of in works of greater pretension.

London: HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM

Is the present rate of increase at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

25, UPPER KING-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

This supply comprises from FIFTY to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY COPIES of all the best New Works. The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Travel, Philosophy, Science, and Religion. The best WORKS OF FICTION and all the leading PERIODICALS are also added in large numbers on the day of publication.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

The best and newest Works are exchanged regularly, without cost, trouble, or disappointment, in every part of London and its neighbourhood, at Two Guineas per annum.

Book Societies, Public Institutions, and Libraries, in all parts of the country, are supplied on a plan which has given general satisfaction for many years. Terms: from Three to Fifty Guineas per annum.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholic are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London, Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE the LONDON DOCKS.

CARPETS.—BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.

These goods are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to the Trade and the Public on the following grounds. THEY ARE WOVEN BY STEAM POWER, and are therefore MORE FIRMLY made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have THE SAME GOOD QUALITY OF WORSTED THROUGHOUT, whereas, in the Common Brussels, the dark colours are generally made of an inferior worsted. THEY ARE PRINTED BY A PATENT PROCESS, and by patent machinery, and THE COLOURS ARE MORE DURABLE, and will stand more severe tests than those of any other description of Carpet.

The patent printing admits of AN ALMOST UNLIMITED VARIETY OF SHADES OR COLOURS; the Patterns are therefore more elaborate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price ABOUT 20 PER CENT. BELOW THAT OF GOODS OF EQUAL QUALITY made in the ordinary mode. IN QUALITY, IN PATTERN, IN VARIETY OF COLOURS, and in price, the PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS OFFER GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.

WHOLESALE, 20, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON; 22, NEW BROWN-STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.
Thomas Chalmers, Esq. and Ald.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Popcr, Esq.
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John Wilks, Esq.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Thomas Price, LL.D.

David Oughton, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	2 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

1. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.
2. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—1. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of death.

2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Kent, and Risk of all descriptions, insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

Now ready,

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' ALMANACK

for 1851, price THREEPENCE, printed on sixty-four pages, crown octavo.—This Almanack is devoted to the elucidation and advocacy of the great principle of Religious Freedom. In addition to the information common to Almanacks, it contains a mass of Statistics of the various Religious Denominations and Societies of the Kingdom; Lists of Chapels occupied by Independents and Baptists in the Metropolis, with the names of the Ministers and the hours of service. Also, a Series of Original Papers upon the principal topics and events of interest in connexion with Religious Freedom. Among which are:—Dissent in the power of its Principles, its Political Status, and its Religious Condition—Patronage—Sacred Appointments by the Ignorant and the Ungodly: Ecclesiastical Synods, what good have they done?—Working of State-churchism: the Great Gorham Case—The Anti-stat-church Association: what has it done?—Claims of the Freehold Land Movement upon Dissenters—Condition of the Working Classes—The Temperance Movement—Address to Protestant Dissenters, &c.

London: JOHN CASSELL, 333, Strand.

REGISTER AND ALL OTHER STOVES.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock of REGISTER and other Stoves, besides being the largest in the world, is unequalled in novelty and variety of designs, and unsurpassed in excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, £2 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders, from £2 15s. to £6; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s.; Fire-Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester's and other Patented Radiating Stoves, and Kitchen Ranges equally low.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—The largest, as well as choicest, assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS, CAMPHIRE, ARJAND, and SOLAR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at W. S. BURTON'S, where all the seasonable novelties are now selling. Palmer's Patent Candles (marked "Palmer's"), 64d. per lb.; English Camphine, in sealed cans, 3s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street.

ESTABLISHED IN WELLS-STREET, 1820.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE

National Reform Association.

Now ready, Ninety pages, price 6d., the

REFORMER'S ALMANACK

AND

POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK

For 1851.

THE great success of the "REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK" for 1850, (of which 10,000 copies were sold), and the testimony borne to its merits by Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P., and other popular leaders, together with numerous organs of the public press, have induced the compilers to set before the Public the "REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK" for 1851. No exertion has been spared to make it, in point of correctness, and in the value and completeness of its information, well worthy of the patronage of the public.

It contains, in addition to the information common to all Almanacks:—A Record of Public Events in 1849-50—The Members of the New House of Commons, the number of their constituents, their political opinions and connexions, and their votes on questions of Reform. A List of the Ministry and their Salaries. THE SESSION OF 1850.—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The Franchise in Ireland—Ten Pound Franchise in Counties—Compound Householders—The Ballot—The Charter. FINANCIAL REFORM.—The Budget—Mr. Cobden's Motion on National Expenditure—Voting of Supplies—Army and Navy Estimates—Civil and Miscellaneous Estimates—Reduction of Salaries—Duke of Cambridge's Family—Widow Tax, &c., &c. ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.—Admission of Jews to Parliament—Ecclesiastical Commission—Ecclesiastical Appeals Bill. COLONIAL REFORM.—South Australian Colonies Bill—Transportation—Ceylon—Ionian Islands. THE PROTECTOR.—Transfer of Landed Property—The Mat Tax—Tenant Farmers and the Income-tax. MISCELLANEOUS.—County Courts—Capital Punishment—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Metropolitan Intermittent Bill—The Universities—Miscellaneous Particulars—Petitions, &c. REVIEW OF THE SESSION.—Number of Electors in Great Britain—Reduction of Official Salaries, and Notes on the Evidence of Committee—Reduction of Public Offices—National Expenditure of 1849-50.

Important articles on the FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT—THE CONSTITUENCIES OF 1849-50—SELF-IMPOSED TAXATION—THE STATE CHURCH, &c., &c.

Also, abstracts of the following Acts of Parliament passed in 1850:—The New Stamp—County Courts, with a Table of Fees—Friendly Societies—Population—Australian Colonies—Small Tenements Rating—Ecclesiastical Commission—Benefices in Pluralities—Titles of Religious Congregations—Public Libraries—Parliamentary Voters (Ireland), &c.

POLITICAL and SOCIAL STATISTICS.—Importation of Corn, Decrease of Pauperism—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Acts of Parliament—Petitions—The Gazette—Railway Traffic—Diplomatic Salaries—Crime—A Mission to Public Societies—Friendly Societies—Poisoning—Post-office—Widow Duty—Slave-trade and African Squadron—Cheques of Food in 1850.

THE

"REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK"

is the best and cheapest of the kind, and contains a vast amount of all kinds of information for RADICAL REFORMERS.

The following are a few extracts of opinions on last year's Almanack:—

"It is brimful of information, and is certainly the best and cheapest sixpenny worth of political knowledge ever offered to the public. I wish a copy could find its way into every house and cottage in the kingdom."—*R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.*

"Full of facts and political information, that cannot be too widely disseminated."—*Sir J. Walmsley, M.P.*

London: AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

NEW GIFT BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

Immediately will be published, in 8vo, price 16s. handsomely bound,

PILGRIMAGES TO ENGLISH SHRINES.

By Mrs. S. C. HALL. With upwards of 100 Engravings on Wood.

Also, in foolscap 8vo, price 5s. with gilt edges,

THE ILLUSTRATED YEAR BOOK.

Second Series. The Wonders, Events, and Discoveries of 1850. Edited by JOHN TIMBS. With numerous Engravings on Wood.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

GIRLHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE'S

HEROINES.—A series of Fifteen Tales, by MARY COWDEN CLARKE. Periodically, in One Shilling Books, each containing a complete story.—Tale I, PORTIA, will be ready with the Magazine for December.

London: SMITH and Co., 136, Strand; and SIMPKIN and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

On January 1, 1851, will be published, the

CONGREGATIONAL YEAR BOOK for 1850.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

This cheap and comprehensive Manual comprises, together with a CALENDAR for 1851, the REPORT of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION, including the opening Addresses delivered by the Chairmen, the Rev. Dr. MORISON, and the Rev. T. HENRY, at the meetings in London and Southampton; a List of the Congregational Ministers in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies; Biographical Notices of Ministers deceased during the year; Lists of Associations, Ordinations, Removals, Chapels, and Schools opened during the year, Denominational Societies, and General Societies, supported in part by Congregationalists. Also, a view of the Literature of the Congregational Body published during the year; with other interesting miscellaneous matter.

This work, from its extensive circulation, and constant use throughout the year, must be considered a very desirable medium for

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE OF CHARGES FOR WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS:—

	£ s. d.
Six Lines and under	0 10 0
Every additional Line	0 1 0
Half a Page	1 10 0
A whole Page	2 12 0

Bills of Eight Pages and under, £1 11 6—Not exceeding Sixteen Pages, £2 2 0

All Advertisements should be sent to the Publishers' Lot later than the 12th of December, and Bills by the 20th.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIAL, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1850.